

Landslide victory expected to bring Mr Mugabe overall majority in Rhodesia

Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) party seemed set last night to win a sweeping victory in the Rhodesian elections and an overall majority in the new

Parliament. A Mugabe spokesman predicted that the party would win 60 of the 80 black seats in the 100-member assembly. Both Mr Mugabe

and Lord Soames, the Governor appealed for calm, lawful behaviour and an orderly transfer of power to a new government.

Soames appeal for orderly transfer of power

From Nicholas Ashford
and Dan van der Vat
Salisbury, March 3

With counting of ballot papers in Southern Rhodesia's general election almost complete, Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party seemed set for a landslide victory tonight. Although a formal announcement of the final election result will not be made until tomorrow morning, observers were confidently predicting that Mr Mugabe would win a clear majority in the new Parliament.

Lieutenant-General Peter Walls, the Commander of Combined Operations, and Mr Mugabe joined Lord Soames, the Governor, tonight in a broadcast appealing for calm after the election results are announced.

General Walls and Mr Mugabe both emphasized that anyone breaking the law would be punished and appealed to supporters of both winning and losing parties to work for national unity.

Reports from six of Rhodesia's eight provinces indicated that Zanu (PF) was far ahead of its two main rivals, Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC and Mr Joshua Nkomo's Patriotic Front. Only in the two Matabeleland provinces was the

Patriotic Front certain to win a majority of the total of 16 seats being contested there.

Zanu (PF) appeared to be establishing a dominant lead in the key Mashonaland East province, which includes the capital, Salisbury. By early this evening, in Salisbury City 120,000 votes had been counted for Mr Mugabe, compared with only 9,000 for Bishop Muzorewa and 5,000 for Mr Nkomo.

A similar trend was emerging in the rural areas of Mashonaland East, where 130,000 votes had gone to Zanu (PF) as against 10,000 to the UANC and about 6,000 to the Patriotic Front.

In the Mashonaland West province Zanu (PF) was reported to have captured six of the eight seats being contested and the Patriotic Front the other two.

A similar pattern of voting was reported in Mashonaland Central, where Mr Mugabe's party had won between 70 and 75 per cent of the votes counted so far, with around 18 per cent going to the Patriotic Front and less than 10 per cent to the UANC.

Heavy voting in favour of Mr Mugabe's party was also taking place in the Eastern Manica-Land province, where it looked as though Zanu (PF) might capture all 11 seats. Zanu (PF)

was also expected to make a clean sweep in Victoria.

Preliminary estimates from the Midlands province showed that Zanu (PF) was likely to win between eight and nine seats out of 12 being contested, with the rest going to the Patriotic Front.

This trend will disappoint Mr Nkomo, who is personally standing in the Midlands and who had hoped to pick up at least half of the seats in the province to add to those of his Metabale land power base.

No matter how many seats the party won, it would still seek to persuade Mr Nkomo and his Patriotic Front to join a coalition, a political alliance like their military one during the war.

"Mr Nkomo has contributed a great deal to national unity, he has suffered and he is everybody's grandfather," Mr Zvobgo said. He added: "The people of Zimbabwe have placed imperialism (meaning Britain) in a real quandary. The tricks they were about to play to keep us out of government are no use now."

No immediate comment was available tonight from either the UANC or the Patriotic Front. A disturbance Mr James Chikorera, the leader of the Zimbabwe Democratic Party, who observed the count this afternoon, said he feared his party might not win any seats at all.

In his broadcast tonight, Lord Soames appealed for calm after tomorrow's announcement of the election.

He asked every citizen to set

an example to his neighbour in accepting the result in an orderly manner so that the country could have a new start in peace and dignity.

"This is a solemn hour for

Continued on page 6, col 5

Jury vetting attacked by Lord Denning

By Marcel Berlins
Legal Correspondent

Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in the course of a single judgment, has criticized the judges of the House of Lords, cast doubt on the two-tier type of system, strongly attacked the practice of jury vetting as unconstitutional and suggested a new way of interpreting statutory provisions.

He was giving judgment in an appeal in which the main point at issue was whether a Crown Court Judge, Judge Pickles, at the Sheriff Court Crown Court, had the right to make an order allowing the vetting of potential jurors in a case in which police officers were accused of assault.

The Court of Appeal ruled by a majority of 2-1 that it had no jurisdiction to interfere with the judge's order. Lord Denning dissented, but had comments to make about both statutory interpretation and jury vetting. Lord Justice Sebag Shaw joined Lord Denning in condemning jury vetting and questioning its legal validity.

Lord Denning referred to cases where a number of judges, including those of the House of Lords, were split on the meaning of particular words in statutes. He cited two cases in the House of Lords where the decision was taken by a 3-2 majority. It shows what a gamble it is. Change the construction by one and you have a different result."

He suggested that the test between different linguistic or semantic interpretations of statute should be: Which gives the more sensible result?

Lord Denning said that the case of Express Newspapers Ltd and MacLean vindicated that approach. Five judges held that the test for the word "furtherance" (of a trade dispute) was objective, for that it was subjective. Subsequent events and subsequent comments have shown convincingly that the four in the majority in the House of Lords made the wrong choice.

Lord Denning said that to his mind it was unconstitutional for the police authorities to engage in jury vetting. "So long as a person is eligible for jury service and is not disqualified, I cannot think it right that, behind his back, the police should go through his records so as to enable him to be asked to stand by the Crown or to be challenged by the defence."

If this sort of thing is to be allowed, what comes of a man's right of privacy? He is bound to serve on a jury when summoned. Is he thereby liable to have his past record raked up against him, and presented on a plate to prosecuting and defending lawyers, who may use it to keep him out of the jury?

Law Report, page 11
Leading article, page 13

Athletes ready to send a team to Moscow

By Norman Fox

damage because of the uncertainty.

Mr Derek Johnson, secretary of the club and a former Olympic medal winner, said that if the British Olympic Association did try to impose a boycott and the British Amateur Athletes Board complied, the IAC would apply to the International Olympic Committee to organize a team of its own.

The club would take the view that the British Olympic Association was in breach of Olympic rule 24c, which states that national committees "must resist all pressure of any kind whatsoever, whether of a political, religious, or economic nature".

However, if the British board reiterated its opposition to a boycott, it would receive the club's cooperation.

Mr Johnson attacked Mrs Thatcher's involvement in the matter and said the club would suggest that groups of participants in other sports formed action committees and took similar steps.

So far 14 of the 26 sports involved have indicated that they want to accept invitations to compete in Moscow. Earlier this week nine former British Olympic medal winners wrote to Mrs Thatcher and sports officials asking for the proposed boycott to be called off.

The club is an influential and

Continued on page 4, col 1

Steel company sues police for £500,000 damages

From Our Correspondent
Sheffield

Hadfields, the big private steel plant, which has been a main target for steel pickets, is to sue the police for £500,000 damages.

Lawyers acting for the Sheffield firm, one of Lombaro, are filing a claim under a 100-year-old Act of Parliament.

Details were given to members of the South Yorkshire county police authority at a

secret meeting yesterday. The press and public were not admitted.

Councillors, magistrates and officials who attended were told that the claim is already in the hands of the police force.

It is understood that the bill includes amounts for damage to property, loss of profits and theft of property when 1,500 pickets laid siege to the firm on St Valentine's Day.

If the claim for £500,000 is submitted under the Riot Dam

ages Act of 1886—succeeds the ratepayers would have to pay.

Last night Mr Derek Norton, managing director of Hadfields, confirmed that his company had made a claim against the police. He said: "I can make no further comment. I am not prepared to discuss the amount of the claim."

Mr Norton said he expected the issue to be decided in court. A joint statement might be made by the police and the company in the next few days:

but Mr George Moores, police authority chairman, said he knew nothing about this.

Vote to return: Workers at the North East's biggest private steel firm yesterday voted overwhelmingly to return to work (the Press Association reports).

Steelman at Darlington and Simpson rolling mills decided at a mass meeting to end their 34-day strike.

Prior appeal, and steel beats blockade, page 2

ratepayers would have to pay.

Last night Mr Derek Norton, managing director of Hadfields, confirmed that his company had made a claim against the police. He said: "I can make no further comment. I am not prepared to discuss the amount of the claim."

Mr Norton said he expected the issue to be decided in court. A joint statement might be made by the police and the company in the next few days:

but Mr George Moores, police authority chairman, said he knew nothing about this.

Vote to return: Workers at the North East's biggest private steel firm yesterday voted overwhelmingly to return to work (the Press Association reports).

Steelman at Darlington and Simpson rolling mills decided at a mass meeting to end their 34-day strike.

Prior appeal, and steel beats blockade, page 2

Mr Kennedy losing support in home state

Senator Edward Kennedy plunged into the two final days of campaigning for the crucial Democratic primary vote in his home state of Massachusetts. Apart from hard core supporters like the unions and the state's Irish and Italian Roman Catholic communities, the warmth of feeling that sent him to the Senate with a huge majority seems to be cooling rapidly. He needs to win a majority of the votes if his already trimmed down campaign is to continue

Brussels tries to end 'lamb war'

A possible truce in the EEC's long-running "lamb war" has been discussed in Brussels but it seems unlikely to satisfy British conditions. The plan would require France to accept British lamb in return for compensation subsidies

Page 5

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left-wing supporters were elected, were eligible to attend and vote.

Mr Arthur Scargill, president of the Yorkshire miners, said: "The move has been seen as the first step in a drive to oust Mr Roy Mason, the MP." Page 2

Scargill assurance on pit delegates

Miners' delegates to the annual meeting of Barnsley constituency Labour Party, at which a number of left

HOME NEWS

Fines on couple who ran unregistered home for the elderly

A couple who ran a nursing home where a wealthy spinner died were fined at West London Magistrates' Court yesterday. Wallace Davey and Alice Klouda, pleaded guilty to two charges of running an unregistered home.

Mr Davey, aged 48, a nursing assistant, who married Miss Alice St Barbe, aged 92, two months before she died, was fined £300, with £25 costs. Mrs Klouda was fined £500 with £50 costs.

Mrs Anne Evans, the chairman, said: "It is only because the local authorities permitted the situation to exist for some years that I am imposing these penalties. Otherwise they would have been much higher."

The charges were brought by the London Borough of Hammersmith and Fulham under the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Miss Cynthia Allen, for the prosecution, said that the home, in Five Lanes Avenue, West Kensington, was visited by council officers. Two people were living there. One was Miss St Barbe, the other was Sir Jack James, a former deputy master of the Royal Mint.

Miss Allen said the home, a flat in a Victorian block of flats, was well furnished but the fees were high. Mr Davey, she said, produced receipts to show

In brief

Tory MP sues newspaper

Mr Johnathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thames East, has started a High Court libel action over a newspaper article which, he claims, has seriously damaged his reputation.

Mr Aitken, aged 37, of Upper Grosvenor Street, Mayfair, London, has issued a writ over a *News of the World* report on February 3 by Dai Llewellyn, son of Colonel Harry Llewellyn. He says the article suggested he consorted with and accepted the hospitality of criminals and was unfit to be an MP.

Head goes bald to raise charity cash

Mr William Hopkins, headmaster at the Maesyrchandir primary school at Newton, Powys, yesterday had his head shaved in full view of his 270 pupils. He is playing the role of the king in the school production this week of *The King and I* and is also hoping to raise money for school funds and leukaemia research. He has been sponsored for £500.

Climbers killed in fall

Two English climbers have been killed in a fall, apparently from a cliff face on Lochanagar mountain, Grampian. The men's bodies were found early yesterday by a search party in the Aberglasney gully.

105th birthday

Mr Charles Wastell, who retired 40 years ago as headmaster of King Edward VII School, King's Lynn, Norfolk, celebrated his 105th birthday at a nursing home in Hove, Sussex, yesterday.

Burial mound found

A Bronze Age round barrow, a type of burial mound dating back to about 2,000 BC, has been found at Bowthorpe, Norwich, where three villages are being constructed.

Hostel fire

Nearly 270 men had to be evacuated just after midnight yesterday when fire broke out in a Salvation Army hostel in Harrison Street, Ancoats, Manchester.

Fighting ship set to attract tourists

Regional report

John Chartres Hartlepool

Even the most dedicated advocate of the charms of the North of England would probably agree that the port of Hartlepool is short on tourist attraction. For at least the next five years, however, it will have an unbearable one in the shape of the 415ft long black and white hull of Warrior, the world's first fully effective ironclad fighting ship, launched in 1860 and rescued from the ignominy of service as fuel depot ponson last year.

Although the five-year, £4m to £8m task of restoring her has only just begun she has attracted an important visitor in the person of the Duke of Edinburgh, who is coming to see her on March 19, in his capacity as founder-president of the Maritime Trust, her official owners.

The ship will be open to the public at certain periods from Easter onwards. Volunteer guides are being recruited and she is expected to become a popular visiting place not only for maritime history students but for the whole rapidly growing world of industrial archaeology because of the unusual features of her construction which, among other things, enabled her to serve abroad for 120 years with her hull still "as tight as a bottle".

The director of the Maritime Trust, Vice-Admiral Sir Patrick Gray, believes that in some ways she is more important historically than either HMS Victory or the Cutty Sark in that she and her sister ship HMS Black Prince (broken up in 1923) altered the course of naval warfare throughout the world.

Although the French began this particular form of arms race by building La Gloire, a

Whitehall brief: Readiness and openness mark county plan for survival in nuclear war

By Peter Hennessy

When councillors and local government officers learn about the consequences of a nuclear attack at the Home Office's Home Defence College at Easingwold, near York, the exercises they undergo are based on the fictitious county of "Napsomefile". The map on the wall bears a direct resemblance to Home Defence Sub-Region 31 A, better known as Nottinghamshire.

It is fitting that Nottinghamshire should be used as a model as it is one of a handful of counties that refused to let serious civil defence planning decay after the Wilson Government cut the heart out of Britain's civil defence capability in 1968. Now that the Cabinet of Mrs Margaret Thatcher is in the process of a review that is expected to repair at least part of the damage of a decade of neglect, counties like Nottinghamshire, Wiltshire, Somerset and Devon have acquired new importance as examples for authorities which, lacking any Home Office compulsion, have left their people almost totally unprotected from Soviet attack.

Nottingham has never been cavalier or defeatist about the possibility and the consequences of nuclear war. Well aware that at least one of the 80 two- to five-megaton warheads Easingwold believes could rain down on the United Kingdom might



Photograph by Chris Ball
Mr Tinsley (left) and Mr Chambers in the control operations room of the emergency headquarters underneath the county hall, Nottingham.

depend on a critical extent on good civil defence preparation.

Last week, the county's civil protection committee considered extending its civil defence activities to parish council level, with a system of community leaders and emergency committees, along lines suggested by a forcefully-worded paper produced by a conference of emergency plan-

ning officers at Easingwold in the autumn. Among the most prominent of Nottinghamshire's civil defence zealots are Mr David Chambers, a Mansfield choripode, and the county's only Liberal councillor, Mr Alwyn Tinsley, its emergency planning officer.

Speaking in the county's control operations room beneath thick layers of concrete under

the car park of County Hall, its walls covered grimly reflecting a recent exercise in which warheads fell on the Midlands from Oxford to Lincoln, they spoke forcefully of the twin themes of readiness and openness, characteristics that carried no weight in Whitehall until Mr William Whitelaw, Home Secretary, commissioned the present review.

Both men emphasised the need for a national shelter policy - there is none at present. Public buildings with suitable facilities should be earmarked, Mr Tinsley said. Mr Chambers wants planning permission for the whitewash of individual houses.

Formerly Whitelaw refused to allow local authorities to publish the Home Office's *Protect and Survive* pamphlet of advice to householders. So Nottinghamshire has prepared a full publication of *Basic Home Defence Information* of its own.

Public education, according to Mr Tinsley, is the key: "It is still very hard for the public to grasp that 50 per cent of the population would survive reasonably provided precautions are taken to protect them against radiation."

Mr Chambers put it more strongly: "Secrecy is quite inappropriate for publicity on measures that the public can take to protect themselves."

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

It urges that strichine should be used only by trained pest officers, and that the supply and use of the narcotic alpha-chloralose should be more strictly controlled.

Opposition to the use of poisons to kill birds has been strong in Britain for almost seventy years, some farmers and sporting estate keepers still deliberately poison birds.

The golden eagle, of which there are only about 300 pairs in Britain, may be in decline.

Buzzards are among the most frequent victims but at least nine golden eagles, four goshawks, six red kites and a marsh harrier were killed.

The society calls on the Government to withdraw the insecticide *Mevinphos* from use.

HOME NEWS

Independent threat to Southend Liberals

From Ian Bradley
Southend

The Liberal Party's hopes of winning the Southend East by-election on March 13 received a setback yesterday with the news that an independent Liberal will be contesting the seat.

Mr James (Mick) Curry, a local travel agent who fought the constituency in both the 1974 general elections, said that he was standing as an "old-fashioned Liberal" because the party had lost its identity with talk of coalitions and a new centre party.

Other Liberals in the town had expressed their support for him, Mr Curry said. He is no longer a member of the party. "I have not changed my Liberal views, but the Liberal Party has", he said.

The official Liberals who have been predicting that the seat could become another Orpington, are angry at Mr Curry's intervention.

Mr Peter Chegwin, the Liberal agent, said yesterday that he had reason to believe that the Conservatives were behind Mr Curry's candidacy.

When it became clear over the weekend that Mr Alton was planning to stand, local Liberals tried to dissuade him. On Sunday afternoon Mr Alton, Liberal MP for Liverpool, Edgehill, and campaign manager for the by-election, obtained an assurance that he would not be standing.

Mr Curry admitted that he told Mr Alton he would not be standing, but said: "I did it to get the Liberal Party off my back". He denied that he had been put up to standing by the Conservatives.

It is unlikely that Mr Curry's intervention will have a big impact on the result of the by-election.

The list of candidates when nominations closed yesterday afternoon was: Mr Edward (Toddy) Taylor (Conservative); Mr Colin George (Labour); Mr David Evans (Liberal); Councillor William Books (Public Safety, Democratic Monarchist, White Resident); Mr James Curry (Independent Liberal); Mr Terence Robertson (New Britain); Mr Oliver Smedley (Anti-Common Market and Free Trade Party).

Our Political Staff writers

Mr Taylor, the former Tory minister, said in a speech in Southend yesterday that a vote for Labour would be a vote for the militant left.

Citing Mr Frank Chapple, of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, Mr Taylor said that the TUC had given a warning that Labour's national executive was "turning a Nelson's eye to Trotskyite entrism."

Mr Taylor said there was further proof of the frightening tactics of the extreme left in the takeover of Mr Roy Mason's Barnsley constituency party.

He challenged his Labour opponent to dissociate himself utterly "from the tactics of the Scargill clique."

General election, May, 1979: McAdden (C) 22,413; Wright (Lab) 21,628; Russell (L) 5,244; Twomey (Nat Front) 676; majority 10,774.

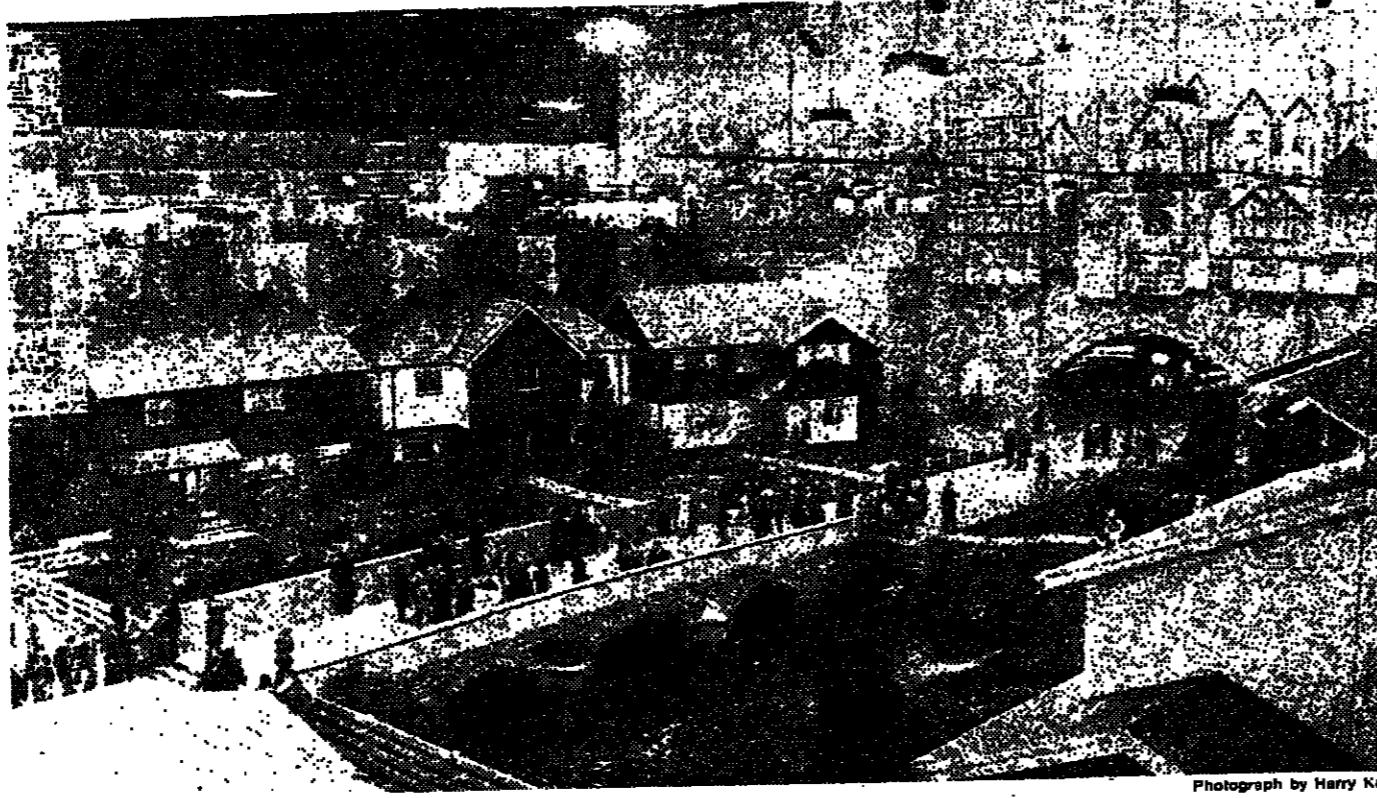
Jail units 'offended against human rights convention'

By Annabel Ferrimae
The prison control units introduced by the Home Office in 1974 offended against the Prison Act of 1952, the Bill of Rights of 1689 and the European Convention on Human Rights, the High Court was told yesterday.

Mr Stephen Sedley, counsel for Mr Michael Williams, who is suing the Home Office over his detention in a control unit at Wakefield prison, said that the units violated the prison rules laid down under the Prison Act.

Rule 28 laid down that prisoners should be allowed to work in association with others and Rule 43 stated that any prisoner put into solitary confinement should have his position reviewed each month by the Secretary of State, he said.

Under the control unit system, prisoners were not allowed to mix with others for work and were put in solitary confinement for one period of 90



A view of the Daily Mail Ideal Home Exhibition at Earls Court, London, which the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh visited yesterday. It continues until March 29.

Art rumpus man says any fault not his

By Geraldine Norman

Eric Hebborn, the man at the centre of the art market rumpus over fake Old Master drawings, shrugged off any fault yesterday, pointing out that he had never taken responsibility for attributions on drawings he sold.

About twenty drawings sold by Sotheby's, Christie's and the London dealers, Colnaghi's and Hans Calsmann, as genuine Old Masters came from Hebborn and are now suspected by experts of being modern fakes.

"A drawing is a drawing is a drawing", Mr Hebborn said yesterday. "I sold the drawings as drawings, without any certain attribution. Even if I had made them myself there would be nothing wrong—they would still be drawings."

Mr Hebborn was unwilling to go into detail on where the drawings came from, except to say that many came from a German collector with whom he frequently exchanges drawings.

"It does not matter where they come from", he said, "as if I go into it I shall only be putting other people into the same sort of embarrassing position that London dealers have put me into now."

Professor Blunt's statement: Professor Anthony Blunt said yesterday that he was "certain" he was not involved in the authentication of an Old Master drawing sold with full catalogue attribution to Christie's in 1968 but now thought to be a fake (The Press Association reports).

He was also "pretty certain" he was not involved with another "Old Master" which is now a suspected fake.

Protocol, however, ensures

Dublin minister seeks Ulster talks response

From Christopher Thomas Belfast

The Dublin Government is about to embark on a concerted drive to persuade Britain to enter into a dialogue to find a lasting solution to the Northern Ireland crisis.

The first attempt will be made at the Foreign Office in London today when Mr Brian Lenihan, the Irish Foreign Minister, formally meets Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, for the first time.

That will be followed next month by talks in Dublin between Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, and Mr Lenihan, when the British Government will get a full exposition of how the Irish Republic views the Northern Ireland scene since Mr Charles Haughey became Prime Minister in December.

In addition an early meeting is to be fixed between Mr Haughey and Mrs Margaret Thatcher.

Todays meeting is primarily about European matters, including the EEC budget, East-West relations since the Afghanistan invasion, and the Middle East. But Dublin sources say Mr Lenihan will seek a response from Lord Carrington to Mr Haughey's call for Dublin-Westminster talks.

Protocol, however, ensures

A pinstripe picket at the Queen's robe makers

that Lord Carrington will divert any detailed discussions on Ulster, since that is the bailiwick of Mr Atkins.

By the time Mr Atkins meets Mr Lenihan next month the Ulster constitutional conference at Stormont could be drawing to a close.

An informal time scale for legislation on power devolution to Northern Ireland is slowly emerging, now that hopes of enacting a Bill this year have been wiped out by the long duration of the Stormont talks.

Nothing is finalised, but November is being privately suggested as the possible date for a devolution Bill to enter the Commons.

For the present, however, the conference is still moving through a 14 point agenda and yesterday's session was devoted first to the role of committees.

The Democratic Unionists then presented without discussion their proposals on the role of the minority in a devolution exercise, the rights of appeal against assembly decisions, overriding powers over the assembly, and a Bill of Rights.

The DUP's ideas will be questioned today by the other two participating parties, but sources last night indicated that the proposals strayed little from the old pre-1974 Stormont model and would be totally unacceptable to Catholic leaders.

Protocol, however, ensures

Irish Primate pays return visit to Maze prison

Cardinal Tomás O'Fiaich, the Primate of All Ireland, yesterday paid an official visit to the "H" blocks of the Maze Prison outside Belfast, where 370 prisoners are campaigning for the return of political status.

The Primate, who was accompanied by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Derry, the Most Rev Dr Edward Daly, later visited the prison in July, 1978, when he was Archbishop of Armagh.

After that visit he said the prisoners reminded him of "the spectacle of hundreds of homeless people living in sewer pipes in the slums of Calcutta". His statement caused much embarrassment to the British authorities in the province.

Mr Sedley said that the treatment constituted "cruel and unusual punishment" and as such went against the Bill of Rights, 1689. The Home Secretary could not contravene that, despite its antiquity, unless expressly authorized by a later statute.

The units offended against the European Convention on Human Rights because article three said that no one should be subjected to inhuman and degrading punishment.

Mr Williams, aged 39, whose case is backed by the National Council for Civil Liberties is seeking a declaration that his treatment was unlawful, and is also claiming damages for false imprisonment.

The hearing continues today.

Hillingdon wins right to appeal in race case

The London borough of Hillingdon was given leave in the High Court yesterday to challenge the legality of a proposed investigation into its housing practices by the Commission for Racial Equality. The council is to seek court orders which would prevent the investigation going ahead.

Mr Lionel Read, QC, for the council, told the Queen's Bench Divisional Court that the main cause of complaint to the CRE related to the conduct of the housing committee chairman.

The bulk of the papers in the case concerned the public pronouncements of that councillor. Yet the CRE was proposing to investigate the conduct of the council and its officers generally.

The CRE was not represented at yesterday's hearing but said later that it would be fighting the council's move.

The first step in the legal battle will be a formal hearing before Mr Michael Jackson, QC,

Fight for right of mentally handicapped to vote

From Our Correspondent

Ribble Valley's electoral registration officer, who has refused to register more than 600 patients at Calderstones Hospital, near Blackburn, east Lancashire.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

Mr Lawrence Costin, the legal director of the association, said that although he would be arguing on points of law, it was a moral disgrace that the law "should be open to the interpretation by some that these patients are not entitled to vote".

Mr Gosin, a barrister, said: "The Government should introduce new laws which would make it perfectly clear to everybody that mental patients, whether they are resident in hospital or not, should have the vote."

The first step in the legal battle will be a formal hearing before Mr Michael Jackson, QC,

of Calderstones Hospital, near Blackburn, east Lancashire.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

Mr Jackson says that the law stipulates that mentally disordered hospital patients cannot be treated as being registered at the hospital for electoral purposes and that mental handicap is a form of mental disability.

But Mr Gosin disputes his interpretation. "I shall be arguing that the patients are not suffering from a disorder which requires treatment in hospital. If Mr Jackson does not concede the point at the hearing, I shall apply to the court," he said.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

The issue will become a test case which is likely to affect the voting rights of all adults in mental handicap hospitals throughout Britain.

WEST EUROPE

Terms for 'lamb war' truce not likely to satisfy Mr WalkerFrom Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 3

The terms of a possible truce in the EEC's "lamb war" were being discussed here tonight by agriculture ministers of the Nine, but they seemed unlikely to satisfy the stiff conditions set by Mr Peter Walker, Britain's Agriculture Minister.

The plan, based on a proposal by the European Commission, would require the French to open their frontiers to British lamb imports in return for subsidies paid out of EEC funds to compensate French sheep farmers for any resulting loss of income.

Other member states would also be entitled to "fair shares" of these subsidies for their sheep farmers. This aid, amounting to a total of about £20m, would be available until mid-July, by which time the Commission hopes that permanent arrangements for the lamb market will have been agreed.

Mr Walker told his EEC colleagues that he could only agree to the scheme if it met three conditions. First, the scheme must end in July, and mutton and lamb must continue to be traded freely in the EEC thereafter, even if, in the meantime, no agreement has been reached on a common organization of the sheepmeat market.

Second, the scheme must not include any "intervention" buying and storage of lamb. Third, the share-out of subsidies must be related to member states' shares of total EEC lamb production.

On his reckoning, British sheep farmers, who account for half of total EEC output, would get £10m. Since Britain would pay about £4m to the cost of the scheme, it would thus emerge with a net gain of some £6m.

These conditions were hardly calculated to appeal to the rest of the EEC. The French insisted that any interim arrangements must include an element of price support, which would involve the EEC in buying up lamb when market prices fell below a minimum level.

M. Pierre Méhaignerie, the French minister, also made clear that he was not prepared to open French frontiers to cheap lamb imports without some assurance that French sheep farmers would be protected.

It appeared, from these exchanges, that there is no hope of solving the lamb dispute except in the context of a wider settlement involving Britain's budget claims and the fixing of this year's EEC farm prices well before the next summit meeting in Brussels on March 31 and April 1.

EEC offers aid for steel retirementsFrom Michael Hornsby
Brussels, March 3

The possibility of EEC aid to finance early retirement for steel workers was discussed in Brussels today between Mr Henk Vredeling, the Commissioner for Social Affairs, and senior executives of the British Steel Corporation.

Mr Robert Scholey, the corporation's chief executive, also gave Mr Vredeling additional information about its rationalisation plans which are intended to lead to the shedding of 52,000 jobs by August.

Mr Vredeling will meet Mr Adam Butler, Junior Minister at the Department of Industry, in Brussels tomorrow for further discussion of the steel plant closures. He will visit London on Friday for talks with Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and Mr James Prior, Secretary for Employment.

Mr Vredeling has criticized the scope and speed of these planned redundancies as being unnecessarily draconian, and has urged Britain, together with other member states, to support a proposal by the Commission for EEC-financed work-sharing schemes.

This proposal, conceived by Mr Vredeling, envisages the expenditure of some £62m (at current exchange rates) over three years to finance a shorter working week, a reorganization of shifts, early retirement, a reduction in systematic overtime.

University drops check on identitiesFrom Ian Murray
Paris, March 3

The University of Paris VIII at Vincennes has dropped its plans to check all students' identities as they entered the campus within hours of trying to bring in the controls. The university council withdrew the order, made as part of a plan to cut down on drug dealing, after a meeting lasting five and half hours, which was frequently interrupted by groups of students.

At the same time the council announced that it intended to call on police to deal with any individuals caught red-handed dealing in drugs.

Mr Pierre Merlin, the university president, had a rough handling from students after he left the meeting and had to rely on a group of his supporters to force a way through the crowd for him to his car.

Ending the control of students entering the campus merely acknowledged the fact that this was beyond the competence of the authorities.

Britain resumes campaign over Brussels deficitFrom Our Own Correspondent
Brussels, March 3

Britain's campaign to recoup its EEC budget deficit of more than £1,000m was resumed here today at European Commission headquarters by a team of British officials led by Mr Michael Franklin of the Cabinet Office.

The main purpose of the visit was to identify areas for extra EEC expenditure in Britain, which would help to raise the low level of British receipts from the community spent on agriculture.

As a percentage of the national work force, Britain's farmers are relatively less numerous than anywhere else in the EEC, and the British benefit from agricultural expenditure is correspondingly small.

Among the areas of possible new EEC expenditure in Britain discussed today were transport, public utilities, coal, urban renewal and other social and economic development schemes.

Last month the Commission published a paper suggesting

OVERSEAS

Kuwait ready to sell oil direct to FranceFrom Charles Hargrove
Bahrain, March 3

The French Government made a concession to the Arab standpoint on the Middle East conflict today by insisting for the first time in an official communiqué on the right of the Palestinians to self-determination.

The term occurs in the final communiqué issued at the close of two days of talks between the French delegation led by President Giscard d'Estaing, and Kuwaiti officials led by the Emir Shaikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah.

The talks covered the whole range of international issues including Afghanistan and the security of the Gulf, and led to agreements on oil supplies to France and on joint industrial ventures.

The final communiqué states that both sides expressed "their conviction that the Palestinian problem is not a problem of refugees, but that of a people which must dispose of the right of self-determination within the framework of a just and durable peace".

Hitherto the French Government has always referred to the legitimate rights of the Palestinians to a homeland. The Elysée spokesman explained that the new formulation must be judged on the basis of the well-known French position on the Arab-Israeli conflict. This he defined as the withdrawal of Israel from all territories occupied in 1967, the right of all the states in the region to safe,

recognized and guaranteed frontiers, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

Self-determination for the Palestinians is the term commonly used by the Arab countries. The difference between the French and the Arab point of view, however, was that France recognized the existence of the state of Israel and its right to live within safe and recognized frontiers.

recognised and guaranteed frontiers, and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

The spokesman emphasized that this self-determination could only be exercised given a "durable and global settlement" in the Middle East.

The agreements on oil supplies and industrial cooperation consisted of an exchange of letters between M. André Giraud, the Minister for Industry, and Kuwaiti ministers. They were described by the Elysée spokesman as "a new form of cooperation between an industrialized country which imports its energy and an oil producing country".

They will give the two French national oil companies, the Compagnie Française des Pétroles and Elf-Aquitaine, the possibility of purchasing oil direct from the Kuwait National Oil Company at current market prices instead of through international oil importers. In 1979, 14,400,000 tons of oil were imported by the two companies as hitherto.

Precise statistics about settlements are difficult to acquire because the Government is not always anxious to disclose the

Israel Cabinet stands by settlement policyFrom Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, March 3

A defiant reaffirmation of the Israeli Government's determination to continue Jewish settlements in the occupied territories is expected tomorrow, when the Cabinet meets to discuss two key aspects of its controversial policy.

At the top of the agenda will be a decision on how—if at all—it intends to implement last month's decision to support the principle of Jewish settlement in the centre of Hebron, the second-largest Arab town in the West Bank.

Jewish extremists are demanding to be allowed to move into a number of properties in an exclusively Arab area.

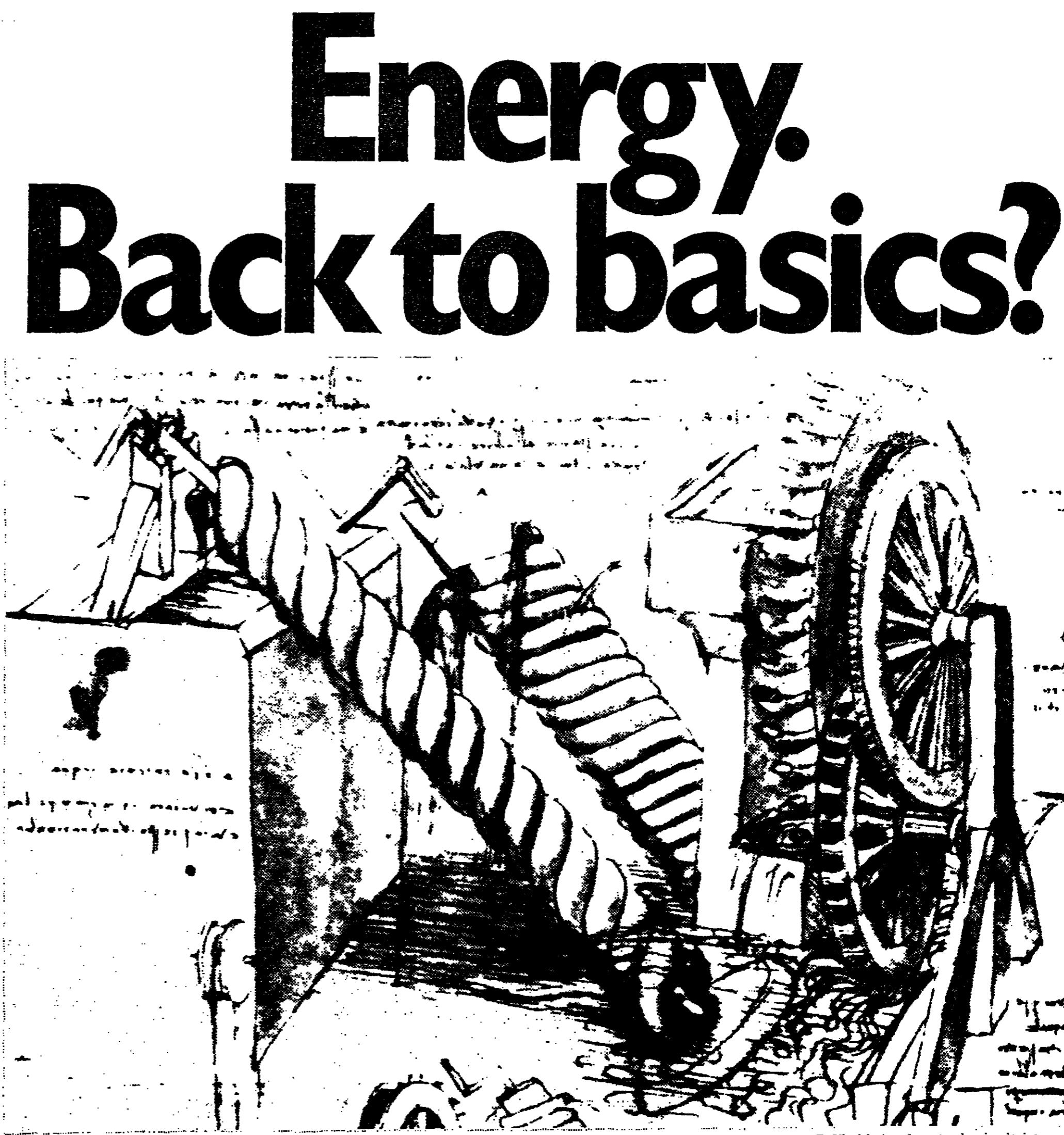
Ministers will also be preparing a formal response to last Saturday's United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the dismantling of all settlements in occupied territories, including the modern suburbs which now ring much of East Jerusalem. The resolution has caused particular concern because it had the full backing of the American Government.

Although building Jewish settlements in the occupied territories started after the 1967 war, it has become a subject of growing international controversy since Mr Menachem Begin became Prime Minister in 1977. His right-wing coalition Government claims stridently that what it calls Judea and Samaria (the West Bank) is part of the Biblical land of Israel.

The court hearing was the ninth at which Arab landowners had appealed against expropriation of their land to Israel's highest court, and the first at which they won judicial support.



President Giscard d'Estaing listens to Bahrain's national anthem with the Emir of Bahrain



Da Vinci designs for water-drawing devices.

Why the Ayatollahs rule.

Francis Robinson's illuminating article on the veneration of teachers by their students in Islam, helps explain the present power and influence of the Islamic teachers not only in their own countries, but in the world at large.

The almost Royal Family.

Walter Minchinton edits this special feature which examines how machines were powered before the Industrial Revolution—by wind, water tide and muscle—and how these sources of energy are used today. Of particular relevance to the current energy crisis is the fact that these traditional resources are not in finite supply and more important for the ecologist, are non-polluting.

Cromwell, on the French Romantics, is discussed by J. H. M. Salmon.

Conquest in Africa.

John Hargreaves, the leading authority on the European scramble for West Africa, studies the French Conquest of Dahomey in a superbly illustrated article.

Also this month: Book of the Month; Book Reviews; News of the History World; Monuments—the Walls of Kano City; Review of the Royal Academy's Lawrence Exhibition.

History Today, edited by Michael Crowder, is available at 60p

HISTORY TODAY

More fascinating than fiction.

OVERSEAS

Senator Kennedy hard put to maintain support in own state

From David Cross
Boston, Massachusetts, March 3

Nothing seems to go right for Senator Edward Kennedy these days. When he travelled to Florida at the end of last week to be told by his campaign organizers that "he faces a humiliating defeat there at the hands of President Carter in next week's primary, he even managed to catch a rotted cold.

But when he came north yesterday to his native Massachusetts, he shook off any discomfort he felt, to plunge into two final days of hard campaigning for tomorrow's crucial primary vote here.

Twenty-five minutes after he stepped from his aircraft, he entered the noisy, smoky atmosphere of a small conference room in the Park Plaza Hotel in the centre of Boston, where about 50 local trade union leaders had gathered to listen to this state's favourite son.

"I come here today," Senator Kennedy said, stabbing at the air with a pointed finger, "because I need and want your support. Frankly I feel I deserve it."

"You've got it!" one of the union leaders shouted back as the senator's punchy speech was drowned by cheers and loud applause.

His campaign officials distributed what purported to be a transcript of his speech to the large entourage of reporters, but any resemblance between Senator Kennedy's spoken and written words was purely coincidental. After the bumbling uncertainty which characterized the beginning of his campaign last November, his oratorical powers have returned and he no longer needs to refer much to his life.

His attack focused on President Carter's shortcomings on the economic front. "We are facing the most serious economic crisis since the Depression," he said in a rising voice. "Working people like you are going to be affected as harshly as during the thirties."

Economic statistics tumble out—unemployment 10 per cent, inflation 16 per cent, interest rates a 35 per cent increase in college fees, compared with Dutch inflation a mere 3.9 per cent and Japan 4.2 per cent.

A few days ago when President Carter was asked about his economic policies, he said they suited him fine. Well, 1.5 million people out of work over the next year doesn't seem good to me."

He then launches into his preferred solution to the crisis—the introduction of a short price and wage freeze while "we build in dynamics" which will restore the shattered economy. "There's nothing wrong with America. We have more natural resources than all our allies. We just got to come to grips with them," he says.

"The question before the people today is whether we are

going to be satisfied with the status quo of soaring inflation and high interest rates for another four years. If we're not, then you must vote for me."

He pumps a few hands at the front of the room, smiles broadly for the television cameras, and steps out of the room for yet another television interview. Then it's on to a cocktail fund raiser, an inaugural dinner for a local mayor and finally some back-slapping for his campaign workers in the state.

Outside the cocoon of hardcore supporters lie the unions and the large Irish and Italian Roman Catholic communities in the state, however, the warmth of feeling which sent him to the Senate last time with a huge majority has been cooling rapidly.

The dismay of his supporters here, the local newspapers have been filled with "hate Kennedy" articles in which Irish and Italian Americans say they will vote for anybody other than the senator they sent to Washington for the first time 17 years ago.

The senator's assistants say that most of the letter-writing campaign comes from the right-wing fringe of the party, who oppose his policies on such controversial issues as gun control, school busing and abortion. But other Democrats, who have voted for him instinctively in the past, are not so sure.

A former Democrat who has registered as a Republican this time round so that she can vote for her hero, Mr John Anderson, the Republican whose views are in some ways more liberal than the senator's, has found that many of her girl friends are put off by what she calls Mr Kennedy's "sexist" outlook on life. "They don't feel strongly about Chappaquiddick any more," she says, "but they don't like the way he has treated his wife Jean. And then there are the other women in his life."

Another important problem that the senator faces in his home state is a general feeling that he has taken his supporters too much for granted while he has been away in Washington. "He doesn't have the same way of getting on with ordinary people that his brothers used to have," says a young businessman who still intends to vote for him tomorrow. "He comes across as distant and even a bit arrogant."

Certainly a lot of state officials, who would normally have backed the senator almost automatically, have already switched their support to President Carter. Some of them say they know him better than they do their own representative in the Senate.

The President has never expected to do particularly well in Mr Kennedy's home state and the small army of surrogates who descended on New Hampshire and Maine for the campaigns there, have spent little money and time here.

China gives details of Liu's death

Peking, March 3.—China has for the first time revealed details of the death of Liu Shaoqi, the former head of state, purged during the Cultural Revolution 12 years ago.

The Workers' Daily, in a long article yesterday by five of Liu's children, said he died in prison in Kaifeng City in the central province of Honan in November, 1969. Mr Liu would then have been aged 71. The cause of his death was not given.

In the article, the children thanked the Chinese Communist Party for its decision to posthumously rehabilitate their father 12 years after he was removed from all posts and denounced as "a renegade, traitor and scab."

The decision was announced last Friday at the end of an important meeting of the party central committee.

It said Mr Liu's wife, Wang Guangmei, who was rehabilitated and given an important post in the Academy of Social Sciences last year, was imprisoned and at one time even sentenced to death.

The children said their grandmother and two elder brothers, Liu Yunbin and Liu Yunruo, also died "tragic deaths" in the Cultural Revolution, but gave no other details.—Reuter.

Hostages in Bogota face long wait

Bogota, March 3.—Guerrillas holding dozens of hostages in the Dominican Republic Embassy appeared ready today for long and tough bargaining with the Colombian Government after a first round of negotiations yesterday.

Five hostages were released after the meeting between two government officials, a masked woman guerrilla and Señor Ricardo Galán, the captive Mexican Ambassador. A government communiqué said the talks would continue but did not say when.

One of the hostages released yesterday, a waiter, said the captives—including 13 ambassadors—were made to take turns in the most exposed places of the occupied building to shield their captors.

The waiter, Señor Carlos Ferreira, said the guerrillas appeared to number 29.

Señor Ferreira said the hostages were held in two rooms on the building's second floor. The ambassadors were in one room. In the other room were consuls, chargés d'affaires, secretaries and other guests captured when the guerrillas stormed the embassy during a diplomatic reception.

Eighteen persons, including 15 women, have been released. They said 32 people remain captive.—Reuter.

Independence promise of schooling for all by 1960 remains a dream

Too many babies clog India's development

From Richard Wigg
in a Karnataka village, India, March 3

If you fall seriously ill in this village there is nothing for it but to travel on a bullock cart five miles down an unsealed road and then one mile more into the nearest town to see the nearest doctor.

The doctor, in his early 30s and the son of a local farmer, is in charge of a primary health centre serving an area with more than 120,000 inhabitants.

He is not very popular with the villagers who complain he takes three rupees each from them for himself when they go for the free immunization jabs organized by the state. It is only the midwives who are a familiar sight in such isolated villages of southern India to ensure that safe birth is the norm, the achievement of every Hindu married couple.

The doubling of its population over the past 40 years has been the greatest single obstacle across India's path to progress. The country has "voted by the genitils" to negate its own economic gains, except for small pockets of prosperity. And by the end of the century the process will have resulted in a population of 900 to 1,000 million.

The birthrate is not under control: last year it was running on a national average at

33 per 1,000, although the target set in 1976 was for 30 by 1978-79. Last spring the Janata Government agreed to try an "experimental" target of 31 or 32 per 1,000 by 1983. International experts, working on Indian government figures, say that by then it may well be back at the 1952 figure of 41 per 1,000.

Every month 100,000 of India's children die of malnutrition. According to a recent official survey, 62 per cent of female children do not attend primary school.

After independence the Indian government pledged itself to achieve universal primary education by 1960. Two decades after this deadline two out of every three children can neither read nor write.

Family planning is just not working. There must be forceful persuasion, bringing the people in, or family planning will not work in India", the local doctor told me.

"We are not reaching 25 per cent of our voluntary targets. What was wrong under Mrs Gandhi's compulsory sterilization was only the indiscriminate rounding up of men for vasectomies—they stopped buses on the roads here in Karnataka."

"It should only be persons identified by the village head-

man. Many of the villagers go on having children thinking that God gives them.

Pressure on land for food in these villages is intense. No one saw this more clearly than the 65-year-old Lingayat who kept the land records in one of the villages I visited. "Forty years of effort have brought nothing to show for it," he lamented of his six acres of unirrigated land, now necessarily divided up between him and his two sons. A single crop a year never produced enough to live on, so he feed for the fragmentation, the old man claimed the population was around 300 when he was a boy in the village; now it is 850.

Education underlines this strain on resources. There is one primary school with one teacher taking four classes of up to 50 children, aged six to 10. A total of 140 children are enrolled by the parents to observe India's compulsory education rule, but only about 60 attend regularly. At 10 children become useful in the fields, but most drop out even earlier.

The village schoolmaster, a sad-eyed man in his mid 40s, complained of long delays in receiving his 400 rupees (about £22) a month salary. School equipment, he said was inadequate

and menstruation starts."

In Karnataka villages two youths aged 18 and already married, confessed to me it was their new wives who returned to visit the use towns bought contraceptives "because in our society the first thing a wife wants to be is a mother."

They explained that if after one year there is no child, the other villagers look askance at them, first the wife, then the

Kampuchea faces new threat of starvation

From Our Correspondent
Bangkok, March 3

Starvation threatens Kampuchea at the end of the month when the latest harvest is exhausted, according to six directors of American relief organizations who have been visiting Phnom Penh and other parts of the country.

There was no evidence of grave malnutrition but the people were living from hand to mouth and the Phnom Penh Government would welcome fresh aid on a massive scale.

The group said that apart from their own organizations' efforts to increase aid in the near future they would encourage the American government to do likewise. They would also urge Washington to recognize the Heng Samrin administration as the legitimate Government of Kampuchea.

Mr Frank Keihne, executive director of the International division of the YMCA, said that an appeal for help to help Kampuchea would not be realized until the Heng Samrin government was recognized throughout the world.

"It takes much humility," he said, "for one government to accept aid from other governments that do not recognize it, which is the situation now."

Mr McCleary, executive director of Church World Service and leader of the group, said they were all satisfied that neither the Kampuchean Government in Phnom Penh nor the Vietnamese were impeding the distribution of foreign food aid to the people.

"From what we saw our selves at four major distribution centres and a number of smaller ones," he said, "we are certain that lack of will by the authorities is not interfering with the distribution of supplies."

He felt certain that food was

reaching the remotest provinces, although not in sufficient quantities because of logistic problems such as lack of vehicles, bad roads and shortage of trained workers.

There was no evidence of grave malnutrition but the people were living from hand to mouth and the Phnom Penh Government would welcome fresh aid on a massive scale.

The Americans, who represent six voluntary organizations which have combined to form Action for Relief and Rehabilitation in Kampuchea, had spent three days in south-west Kampuchea and the Phnom Penh area.

Mr Paul McCleary, executive director of Church World Service and leader of the group, said they were all satisfied that neither the Kampuchean Government in Phnom Penh nor the Vietnamese were impeding the distribution of foreign food aid to the people.

Mr McCleary said the urgent need was to get thousands of tons of rice seed and farming equipment for the main harvest to planting areas before the onset of the monsoon made transport even more difficult.

He said, "for one government to accept aid from other governments that do not recognize it, which is the situation now."

Mr McCleary said the most urgent need was to get thousands of tons of rice seed and farming equipment for the main harvest to planting areas before the onset of the monsoon made transport even more difficult.

She strongly criticizes the "spectacular" growth of the American presence in the Indian Ocean and adds "we do not want any foreign influence in this region."

Western governments, she says, had reacted excessively to the crisis "doubtless due to the influence of big business such as arms, shipbuilding, steel."

The United States had in fact taken advantage of the situation to take "disproportionate

measures". It is important to realize that one of the reasons for the crisis is the Rapprochement between China and the United States against the Soviet Union which feels itself encircled.

She says that the Iranian example is enough to show the Americans that helping Pakistan might have consequences opposite to those it is seeking.

"We do not want to enter into an anti-Communist community with Pakistan, but we want to improve relations with it. It is very dangerous and it is not, in fact, in the interests of India, to have weak neighbours threatened with disintegration."

Mrs Gandhi discounts the idea of an international force to control Afghanistan, basing this on the "fairly bad memory" India has of the United Nations force controlling Kashmir after independence in 1947.

Mrs Gandhi blames US for Afghan crisis

From Ian Murray
Paris, March 3

Mrs Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India—the largest non-aligned country in the world—makes it clear in an interview published today in Le Monde that she believes the United States is at least as much to blame for the tensions surrounding Afghanistan as is the Soviet Union.

She strongly criticizes the "spectacular" growth of the American presence in the Indian Ocean and adds "we do not want any foreign influence in this region."

Western governments, she says, had reacted excessively to the crisis "doubtless due to the influence of big business such as arms, shipbuilding, steel."

The United States had in fact taken advantage of the situation to take "disproportionate

measures". It is important to realize that one of the reasons for the crisis is the Rapprochement between China and the United States against the Soviet Union which feels itself encircled.

She says that the Iranian example is enough to show the Americans that helping Pakistan might have consequences opposite to those it is seeking.

"We do not want to enter into an anti-Communist community with Pakistan, but we want to improve relations with it. It is very dangerous and it is not, in fact, in the interests of India, to have weak neighbours threatened with disintegration."

Mrs Gandhi discounts the idea of an international force to control Afghanistan, basing this on the "fairly bad memory" India has of the United Nations force controlling Kashmir after independence in 1947.

President Karmal repeated Afghanistan's desire to have friendly relations with all its neighbours including Pakistan and Iran.

The radio, monitored by the Press Trust of India, said President Karmal declared that Soviet troops would remain in Afghanistan until "plots and conspiracies of regional re-action, imperialists and expansionists are eradicated forever".

President Karmal repeated Afghanistan's desire to have friendly relations with all its neighbours including Pakistan and Iran.

The radio, monitored by the Press Trust of India, said President Karmal declared that Soviet troops would remain in Afghanistan until "plots and conspiracies of regional re-action, imperialists and expansionists are eradicated forever".

General Acland sees mission's success as almost a miracle

From Nicholas Ashford
Salisbury, March 3

Major-General John Acland, the military adviser to Lord Soames, the Governor of Southern Rhodesia, and the man who has had ultimate responsibility for the highly successful operation carried out by the Commonwealth ceasefire monitoring force, today expressed confidence that the 17,000 Zanla and 5,000 ZIPRA guerrillas would remain in their assembly areas after the announcement tomorrow of the Rhodesian election results.

While the first Commonwealth units were being withdrawn from the assembly points, he said in an interview with The Times that he did not think the Rhodesian security forces would attack the monitoring force.

It was up to the parties to decide about the future government.

"My purpose is to bring about an orderly transfer of power to a stable Government.

Together with the party leaders,

I will, therefore, be working for a broadly-based Government capable of achieving reconciliation and overcoming the divisions of the past," the Governor said on radio and television.

Much good had been done to end this and it would be tragic if the opportunity were missed.

"Britain is ready to do everything in its power to assist the transition and declare the election results to the granting of independence.

It is our concern that the process should be an orderly one," Lord Soames said.

After independence, the relationship with Britain would change, but "Britain stands ready to play its part in assisting the new state of Zimbabwe to build its future in conditions the Governor concluded.

General Walls said tonight in his broadcast after Lord Soames that he was speaking for the security forces which were the greatest stabilizing influence in the country and for their guerrilla units which had accepted the Governor's authority.

He appealed for calm, obedient conduct and no hatred of anyone.

OVERSEAS

Army general easily wins vote for new Thai Prime Minister

From Neil Kelly
Bangkok, March 3

Another Army general was chosen today as the new Prime Minister of Thailand when Parliament, voted overwhelmingly in favour of General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Defence Minister and Army commander-in-chief.

General Prem, aged 59, received 399 votes, Mr Kukrit Pramoj, a former civilian prime minister, 80 votes, and General Kriangsak Chamraprasad, who resigned as prime minister last Friday, four votes.

As permitted by the constitution and like most previous prime ministers, General Prem has never been elected to any office. His selection continues the overall military control of the government which has gone on with only brief interruptions since Thailand ended the mon-

archy's absolute rule 43 years ago. General Prem, who is a career soldier, made his name fighting Communist insurgents in north-eastern Thailand. In the mid-1970s his liberal and imaginative social and economic policies won the authorities support from poor rural people who were vulnerable to Communist propaganda.

He has argued, against many more senior military commanders, that Communism could not be defeated by arms alone.

His rise to power has been swift since he secured his first government post, as Deputy Minister of the Interior, two and a half years ago.

His reputation for loyalty and integrity has made him everybody's favourite general—from the royal family to the poor rice farmer. His most frequent instruction to his troops is:

"Abstain from corruptive practices and adultery."

General Prem will probably cooperate closely with Mr Kukrit Pramoj his only serious rival for the prime ministership, and his government may adopt some of the innovative economic and social measures which Mr Kukrit himself adopted when prime minister. General Prem is also likely to include more elected MPs in his government than his predecessor.

The new prime minister is not likely to change Thailand's foreign policy, although he may take a tougher line with Indo-Chinese refugees. From now on many of his fellow officers will be urging him to push more vigorously than the previous government for the repatriation of refugees now in Thailand and to make it harder for new refugees to enter the country.

General Prem: Liberal economic policies.

Mr Sanjay Gandhi's men move into economic posts

From Richard Wigz

Delhi, March 3

Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, underlined today how little importance she attaches to having a full-Cabinet team. Even though Parliament reassembles next week, the much expected nominations to the Cabinet today brought in Mr C. M. Stephen, along with four ministers of state.

The Cabinet consists still of only 15 members and several important portfolios have not been allocated. Some ministers will thus have to answer questions for two ministries.

Mr Stephen, who was leader of the Congress opposition in the last Lok Sabha (Lower House), has been given the Ministry of Communications. Mrs Gandhi values his political acuteness, and waited for him to win a safe south Indian seat in the recent round of by-elections.

As with her first Cabinet list

seven weeks ago Mrs Gandhi has rewarded familiar faces, re-appointing Mr Z. R. Ansari to the same post of Minister of State for Commerce he held in her pre-1977 Government.

Dr Charanjit Channa, Minister of State for Industry, and Mr C. P. Singh, Minister of State for Defence, are said to be supporters of Mr Sanjay Gandhi. There is now a marked concentration of the economic portfolios among those who share the ideas of the Prime Minister's younger son.

Rumours have been persistent here that Mr Ramaswamy Venkataraman, the Finance Minister, who does not share those ideas, may be forced out before long.

Mrs Gandhi is clearly giving priority to winning the nine state assembly elections she ordered a fortnight ago. The National Herald, the revived newspaper of her party, yesterday emphasized her view that party work was quite as important as being in the Government.

Bangladesh accused over Ganges

Delhi, March 3.—India today accused Bangladesh of preventing the implementation of the 1977 agreement on the Ganges by insisting on participation of Nepal in joint schemes to augment the water flow on the river.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Delhi warned Bangladesh that any distortion of the agreement would jeopardize it. He said that it was not necessary to make Nepal a member of the Joint Rivers Commission set up by India and Bangladesh on the Development of waters on the Ganges.

He was commenting on the reported remarks of Mr Kazi Anwarul Haq, the Bangladeshi Power and Water Minister, on his return from a recent meeting here of the joint commission, which ended in failure. Mr Haq was reported to have said that the Delhi talks "bogged down on the question of Nepal's participation".

The spokesman said that India wanted to abide by the agreement, but Bangladesh "wished to enlarge the scope of agreement on its own terms and has pressed the implementation of the agreement".

—Agence France-Presse.

Ban-order priest is freed on bail

Cape Town, March 3.—The Rev David Russell, an Anglican clergyman, was freed on bail today pending an appeal against a 12-month jail sentence imposed on him last week.

Mr Russell, an outspoken critic of South Africa's racial segregation policies, was sentenced on Thursday after he had pleaded guilty to contravening a "banning order". The anti-apartheid campaigner received a five-year banning order in 1977, seen as an attempt by the Government to silence him.

While the court was in session the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town, the Rev Bill Burnett, said that the banning and prosecution of Mr Russell was "a serious infringement of the freedom of the church".

In open defiance of the banning order, Mr Russell attended a synod in Port Elizabeth at the end of last year. He received a standing ovation when he entered the synod.

The court gave Mr Russell's lawyers permission to appeal, but no date was arranged for the hearing. Bail was set at \$600 (£270).—Reuters.

Letters, page 13

Timing of arms exhibition upsets Asean officials

From Our Correspondent

Kuala Lumpur, March 3

The biggest exhibition of defence equipment to be held in Asia since the end of the Second World War opened here today, only days before the foreign ministers of the Association of South East Asian Nations (Asean) and the European Community meet to discuss threats to security in the region.

The timing of the exhibition has upset officials in the five Asean countries but, Dato Abdul Taib Mahmud, the Malaysian Defence Minister, has agreed to open the exhibition tomorrow. Defence officials and agents went through the exhibition today and attended a seminar on major developments.

Officials have been at pains to point out that there is no relationship between the exhibition and the Asean-EEC meeting but diplomats and others view it as a consequence of the events in Indo-China and Afghanistan, which have already created pressures on the five countries.

Asian nations—Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and the Philippines—to turn themselves into a military alliance.

The pressure is being resisted,

most recently at the weekend when both President Ferdinand Marcos of the Philippines and Mr Lee Kuan Yew, the Singapore Prime Minister, reaffirmed in a joint communiqué in Manila that Asean should remain the economic, cultural and social organization it has been for over 12 years.

The indications are that the five nations are being pushed into a military alliance with the United States quietly edging them along. Mr Richard Holbrooke, the United States Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern affairs, was in Kuala Lumpur last month with the message that the United States would not allow the situation in the region to deteriorate.

China, as the other power in the region, has openly promised to support Thailand and the other Asean countries against "Vietnamese aggression".

Fashion

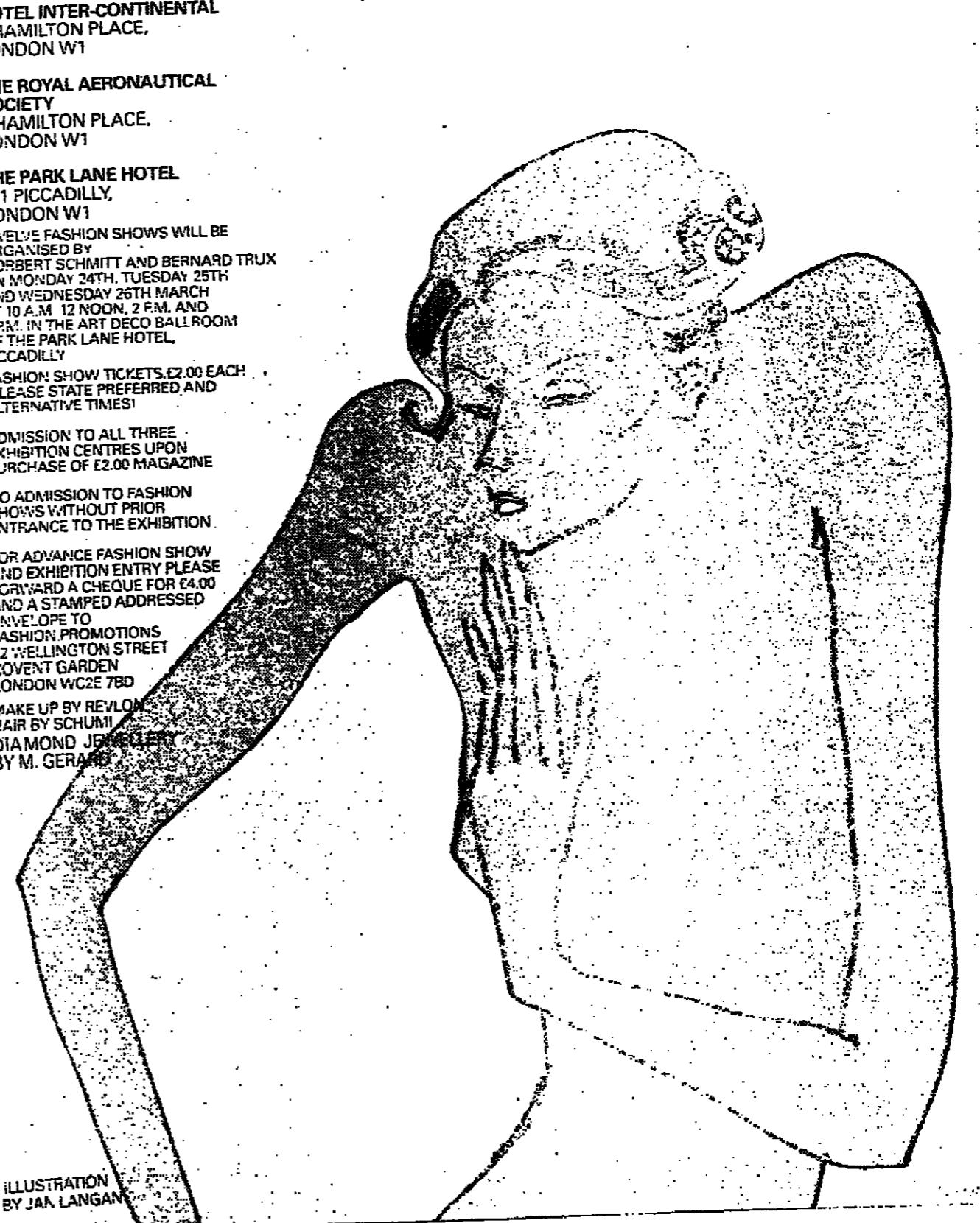
by
Prudence Glynn

THE LONDON COLLECTIONS AUTUMN/WINTER '80

MARCH 24, 25, 26, 27 OPENING HOURS 9 A.M. TO 8 P.M.

HOTEL INTER-CONTINENTAL,
1 HAMILTON PLACE,
LONDON W1THE ROYAL AERONAUTICAL
SOCIETY,
4 HAMILTON PLACE,
LONDON W1THE PARK LANE HOTEL,
111 PICCADILLY,
LONDON W1TWELVE FASHION SHOWS WILL BE
ORGANISED BY
ROBERT SCHMITT AND BERNARD TRUX
ON MONDAY 24TH, TUESDAY 25TH
AND WEDNESDAY 26TH MARCH
10 A.M. 12 NOON 2 P.M. AND
4 P.M. IN THE ART DECO BALL ROOM
OF THE PARK LANE HOTEL,
PICCADILLYFASHION SHOW TICKETS £2.00 EACH.
PLEASE STATE PREFERRED AND
ALTERNATIVE TIMESADMISSION TO ALL THREE
EXHIBITION CENTRES UPON
PURCHASE OF £2.00 MAGAZINENO ADMISSION TO FASHION SHOW
OR EXHIBITION WITHOUT PRIOR
ENTRANCE TO THE EXHIBITIONFOR ADVANCE FASHION SHOW
AND EXHIBITION ENTRY PLEASE
FORWARD A CHEQUE FOR £4.00
AND A STAMPED ADDRESSED
ENVELOPE TOFASHION PROMOTIONS
32 WELLINGTON STREET
COVENT GARDEN
LONDON WC2E 7BDMAKE UP BY REVLOM
HAIR BY SCHUMI
DIAMOND JEWELLERY
BY M. GERARD

ILLUSTRATION BY JAN LANGAN



PEUGEOT 604



46mpg

The luxury car for the eighties. Fuel consumption in the forties.

The New 604D-turbo
Announcing the new Peugeot 604D-turbo. The first turbo-charged diesel production car available in Britain. Never before has a luxury car blended the comfort of a limousine with today's economical needs and with tomorrow's ecological demands. Consider these important advantages:

Economy

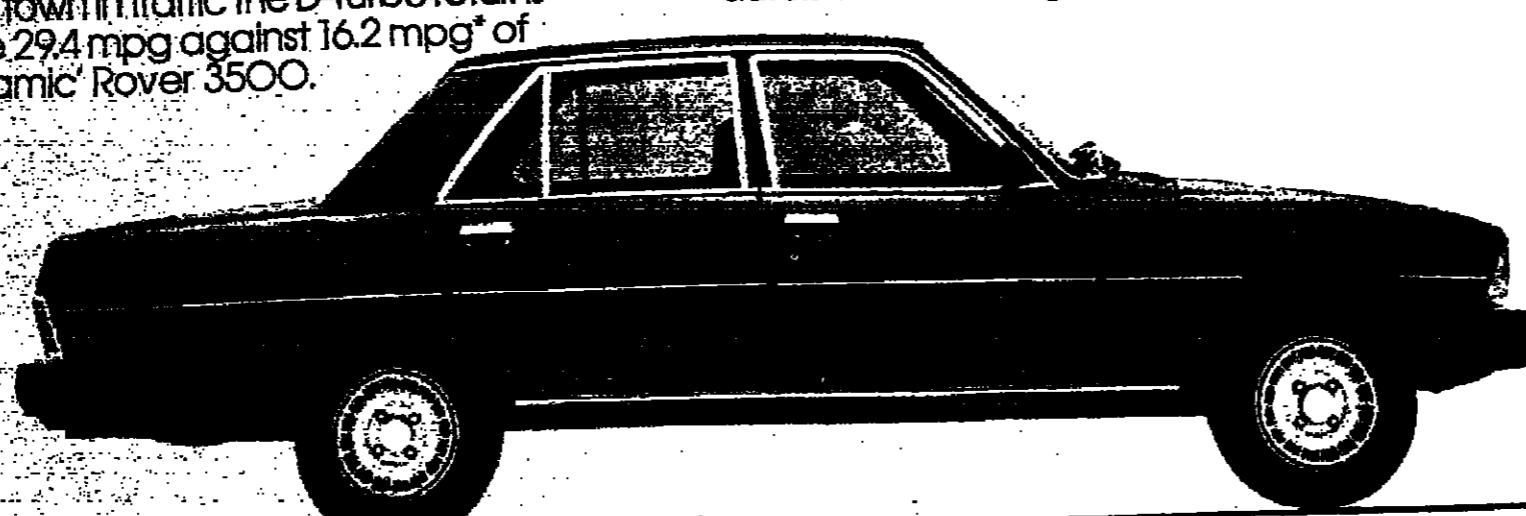
When has a luxury saloon ever been able to offer fuel consumption up to 46.3 mpg* (Just compare that with the Mini at 48.5 mpg*). And around town in traffic the D-turbo returns an incredible 29.4 mpg against 16.2 mpg* of the 'aerodynamic' Rover 3500.

In addition to the astonishing fuel savings, the 604 D-turbo offers many other distinct advantages. The 2304 cc diesel engine has already been well proven by Peugeot and has strength and durability engineered into it. Fewer electrical components result in easier servicing and the nature and construction of the diesel engine ensures easy starting in all weather conditions.

Performance

On the motorway, the 604 D-turbo offers you cruising speeds you would expect from a luxury saloon in this class, quietly, comfortably. And on the Continent high speed autobahn motoring is smooth and effortless.

Luxury
The 604D-turbo boasts an extremely high level of standard features, push-button electrically-operated sunroof and windows, all-round tinted glass, centralised pneumatic locking (which even closes the windows and sunroof automatically), responsive power assisted steering, 5-speed gearbox, thick plush-pile carpet and rich velour upholstery. The Peugeot 604D-turbo combines luxury performance and style with a standard of economy never before witnessed in a luxury car. Why not contact one of the 274 nationwide Peugeot dealers to arrange a test drive.



D-turbo Fuel Consumption

46.3 mpg (6.1 l/100 km) at 56 mph (90 km/h)
32.8 mpg (8.1 l/100 km) at 75 mph (120 km/h)
29.4 mpg (9.1 l/100 km) on urban cycle

Rover 3500

32.2 mpg (7.4 l/100 km) on urban cycle
26.1 mpg (9.2 l/100 km)
28.5 mpg (6.8 l/100 km) at 56 mph (90 km/h)

Petrol consumption in accordance with UK Government testing procedures

Finance and leasing facilities available
from Peugeot Finance
Anglo-French Finance Company Limited

I am interested in the Peugeot 604 D-turbo.
Please send me information.

Name _____

Address _____

Tel. _____

Peugeot Automobiles U.K. Ltd,
333 Western Avenue,
London W3 0RS. Tel. 01-993 2331



World famous for strength.

PARLIAMENT, March 3, 1980

Ministerial apology: Bill of indemnity for commissioners

House of Commons
Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, said in a statement that he had decided not to appeal against a court's decision in the dispute with the Lambeth, Southwark and Lewisham Area Health Authority (Teaching). He had been told, he added, that members of the authority would continue to support him in his case.

Mr Jenkin (Redbridge, Wanstead and Woodford, C) said—I reported to the House last Tuesday. On Wednesday I had a meeting with Mr Stanley Hardy, the chairman of the AHA (C), and I think the soundings he had taken among members of the authority led him to believe that the authority would in future accept its responsibility to comply with cash limits.

On Thursday I received a letter from the solicitor for the London Borough of Lewisham, writing on behalf of the three London boroughs who were the applicants in the case before the court. It informed me that his client would not object to the commissioners remaining in a purely caretaking role until March 31, 1980.

He envisaged that the authority, on resuming control from April 1, would have freedom of action to review its financial position and make changes to its commissioners, but accepted that the authority's expenditure should stay within cash limits.

At the House there is a clause in the Health Services Bill now before Committee which, if approved by Parliament, will impose a statutory duty on all health

authorities to comply with the Government's requirements on cash limits.

The House will, I know, recognise the importance of these expressions of intent and the recognition they imply of the position which it was always my intention to sustain.

In these circumstances, I thought right to invite members of the AHA (T) to meet me last Friday to review the position, and I am grateful to the many members who at such short notice attended the meeting.

The discussion took place in a helpful and constructive atmosphere. For their part, the members present, nearly two-thirds of the total membership, unanimously assured me that they would be prepared to accept an obligation to keep the authority's expenditure within cash limits.

For my part, I assured them that on that basis they would be free to review any of the decisions taken by the commissioners, and moreover, that during the short takeover period up to March 31, the commissioners would not initiate any changes of major significance. I saw the commissioners' task as preparing an orderly transition for the members of the authority, taking only such routine decisions which were essential to maintain services in the meantime. It seems to me that this would be a not unwise compromise, and I have accordingly decided not to appeal against the judgment of Mr Justice Wolff, but instead to

arrange for the members of the authority to resume their functions from April 1 next.

The solicitors for the three coun-

sists may seek a formal order from the court within the next day or so. Since the judgment effectively gave last August, legislation will be necessary to regularise the position over the past seven months and to give immediate backing to the sort of the commissioners up to the end of the month.

The Government is therefore laying a Bill before the House to give legal effect to the decisions and actions taken under the directions of the commissioners up to and including March 31, 1980.

The Leader of the House (Mr Norman St John-Stevens) will make a statement about the arrangements for the Bill in due course.

The Bill will contain a general apology to the House in this matter, and in particular for the trouble and inconvenience which it caused to the members of the authority.

I am sure that the commissioners will be prepared to accept an obli-

igation to keep the authority's expenditure within cash limits?

Is he talking about retrospective cash limits or those for the next financial year? Have any patients suffered because of the commissioners' actions?

What about staff who have lost jobs, those who might have been promoted or appointed, or given new opportunities? Will they be getting previously? Will they be cut? Will they be held invalid?

I hope Mr Jenkin will allow the sort of personal and corporate difficulties in it could be sensible to have in the Bill.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Why even now is he asking the members of this health authority to obey cash limits when he has never issued a direction to do so?

Why did he sack them first instead of asking them or laying a duty upon them to do what he is still only asking them to do?

As I understand it, he has been consistently asked to do so.

It is not appropriate to give him a full apology, but I think it is only right to offer him a full and genuine apology to the members of the authority.

On cash limits, I am talking about the next financial year. This is because the health authority recognises it is sensible for the members of the authority to remain in power until the turn of the financial year.

I am sure that the members of the authority, taking only such routine decisions which were essential to maintain services in the meantime, it seems to me that this would be a not unwise compromise, and I have accordingly decided not to appeal against the judgment of Mr Justice Wolff, but instead to

arrange for the members of the authority to resume their functions from April 1 next.

The solicitors for the three coun-

sists may seek a formal order from the court within the next day or so. Since the judgment effectively gave last August, legislation will be necessary to regularise the position over the past seven months and to give immediate backing to the sort of the commissioners up to the end of the month.

The Government is therefore laying a Bill before the House to give legal effect to the decisions and actions taken under the directions of the commissioners up to and including March 31, 1980.

The Leader of the House (Mr Norman St John-Stevens) will make a statement about the arrangements for the Bill in due course.

The Bill will contain a general apology to the House in this matter, and in particular for the trouble and inconvenience which it caused to the members of the authority.

I am sure that the commissioners will be prepared to accept an obli-

igation to keep the authority's expenditure within cash limits?

Is he talking about retrospective cash limits or those for the next financial year? Have any patients suffered because of the illegal cuts he imposed?

A lot of the tragic medical harm of his decision can never be put right. (Labour cheers.)

Mr Jenkins—I am not sure that is a helpful contribution. If the health authority had done more last August, when the majority of its members agreed that they would have to do in future that health authority would have had to take some pretty difficult and unpleasant

cultures in it could be sensible to have in the Bill.

Mr Michael English (Nottingham, West, Lab)—Why even now is he asking the members of this health authority to obey cash limits when he has never issued a direction to do so?

Why did he sack them first instead of asking them or laying a duty upon them to do what he is still only asking them to do?

As I understand it, he has been consistently asked to do so.

It is not appropriate to give him a full apology, but I think it is only right to offer him a full and genuine apology to the members of the authority.

On cash limits, I am talking about the next financial year. This is because the health authority recognises it is sensible for the members of the authority to remain in power until the turn of the financial year.

I am sure that the members of the authority, taking only such routine decisions which were essential to maintain services in the meantime, it seems to me that this would be a not unwise compromise, and I have accordingly decided not to appeal against the judgment of Mr Justice Wolff, but instead to

arrange for the members of the authority to resume their functions from April 1 next.

The solicitors for the three coun-

sists may seek a formal order from the court within the next day or so. Since the judgment effectively gave last August, legislation will be necessary to regularise the position over the past seven months and to give immediate backing to the sort of the commissioners up to the end of the month.

The Government is therefore laying a Bill before the House to give legal effect to the decisions and actions taken under the directions of the commissioners up to and including March 31, 1980.

The Leader of the House (Mr Norman St John-Stevens) will make a statement about the arrangements for the Bill in due course.

The Bill will contain a general apology to the House in this matter, and in particular for the trouble and inconvenience which it caused to the members of the authority.

I am sure that the commissioners will be prepared to accept an obli-

Law Report

Court of Appeal No liability on ministry for vibrating drills

Joseph v Ministry of Defence
Before Lord Justice Megaw, Lord Justice Eyleath and Lord Justice Brandon

Judgment delivered February 29

A man who developed severe symptoms of vibration induced white finger after working in a canon-fitter's factory for many years in a dockyard failed in his claim for damages for personal injuries against the Ministry of Defence at his employer. The Court of Appeal found that the ministry was no negligent in failing to provide a safe working environment which had caused the plaintiff to develop white finger which was blindingly and consistently abused.

Mr Jenkins—I am obliged.

If the members of the authority

wish to change the decisions which they have made, they will do so in full knowledge of any legal consequences of making those changes.

Mr Roland Moyle (Leeds, Labour) asked whether the Ministry of Defence had been negligent in failing to provide a safe working environment which had caused the plaintiff to develop white finger which was blindingly and consistently abused.

Mr Jenkins—The Ministry of Defence has been negligent in failing to provide a safe working environment which had caused the plaintiff to develop white finger which was blindingly and consistently abused.

Mr James Henry Joseph of Southampton, Hampshire, from the demised of his claim for damages for personal injury by Mr Justice Watkins in September, 1978, and said that his case was wholly exceptional.

Mr Michael Hutchinson, QC, and Mr Anthony Temple, QC, for Mr Joseph; Mr John Newey, QC, and Mr Ian Clark for the ministry.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW, in a judgment of the court, said that Mr Joseph had been employed in Portsmouth Dockyard for 38 years, for 22 years as a riveter, and, using electrically driven tools, which vibrated. In September, 1972, he noticed symptoms which were, in fact, symptoms of a physical condition now known as vibration induced white finger.

He experienced numbness and whitening of the fingers tips which began in January, 1972. He found that he could not hold any vibrating tool. He went to his doctor, by whom time all his fingers and his thumbs were affected. He was off work for seven weeks and when he returned he was given crutches which he used to support himself while walking. He was happy to accept because it seemed to be a sensible date that would allow for

introduction of a Bill.

The Lordships dismissed an appeal by Mr James Henry Joseph of Southampton, Hampshire, from the demised of his claim for damages for personal injury by Mr Justice Watkins in September, 1978, and said that his case was wholly exceptional.

Mr Michael Hutchinson, QC, and Mr Anthony Temple, QC, for Mr Joseph; Mr John Newey, QC, and Mr Ian Clark for the ministry.

LORD JUSTICE MEGAW, in a judgment of the court, said that Mr Joseph had been employed in Portsmouth Dockyard for 38 years, for 22 years as a riveter, and, using electrically driven tools, which vibrated. In September, 1972, he noticed symptoms which were, in fact, symptoms of a physical condition now known as vibration induced white finger.

He experienced numbness and whitening of the fingers tips which began in January, 1972. He found that he could not hold any vibrating tool. He went to his doctor, by whom time all his fingers and his thumbs were affected. He was off work for seven weeks and when he returned he was given crutches which he used to support himself while walking. He was happy to accept because it seemed to be a sensible date that would allow for

introduction of a Bill.

The Lordships dismissed an appeal by Mr James Henry Joseph of Southampton, Hampshire, from the demised of his claim for damages for personal injury by Mr Justice Watkins in September, 1978, and said that his case was wholly exceptional.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Mr Robert Cryer (Keighley, Lab) said—if the Government was so concerned about balloons in trade unions, it should accept this modest amendment.

Mr Cecil Parkinson (Southend, South, C) said that, though an amendment had been moved to remove the word "political" from the Education (No 2) Bill,

about £2m was paid by companies contributions to political parties in political donations. There should be a right to decide if money was to be used for political purposes and if so, for which political purpose.

Needs of individual uppermost in education of handicapped

The Government is to introduce legislation to change the framework within which handicapped children are educated. Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education, said in the House of Commons:

These are simple questions and the answer to them will be clear. The Government's policy is to give the local provision of education, health and welfare to the community concerned with the education, health and welfare of the handicapped.

They are almost wholly favourable. In addition a thorough inter-departmental consultation has now been made and completed within government.

Mr Geoffrey Rippin (Hexham, C) asked—Has he considered the implications of the "Mist" report?

Mr Carlisle said—The "Mist" report is of the Government's borrowing requirement of £11.5 billion and succeeded in bringing it down to a pre-Budget borrowing requirement of £5.5 billion.

It incurred a substantial deficit which it had to finance in a non-inflationary way—(Opposition intervention)—and interest rates will have to be at whatever level is necessary in order to finance that deficit.

There are really two questions to

be asked, can we finance a deficit without incurring high interest rates, and is private sector credit growing too fast in relation to output?

These are simple questions and the answer to them will be clear. The Government's policy is to give the local provision of education, health and welfare to the community concerned with the education, health and welfare of the handicapped.

Mr Carlisle said—The "Mist" report is of the Government's borrowing requirement of £11.5 billion and succeeded in bringing it down to a pre-Budget borrowing requirement of £5.5 billion.

It incurred a substantial deficit which it had to finance in a non-inflationary way—(Opposition intervention)—and interest rates will have to be at whatever level is necessary in order to finance that deficit.

There are really two questions to be asked, can we finance a deficit without incurring high interest rates, and is private sector credit growing too fast in relation to output?

These are simple questions and the answer to them will be clear. The Government's policy is to give the local provision of education, health and welfare to the community concerned with the education, health and welfare of the handicapped.

Mr Carlisle said—The "Mist" report is of the Government's borrowing requirement of £11.5 billion and succeeded in bringing it down to a pre-Budget borrowing requirement of £5.5 billion.

It incurred a substantial deficit which it had to finance in a non-inflationary way—(Opposition intervention)—and interest rates will have to be at whatever level is necessary in order to finance that deficit.

There are really two questions to be asked, can we finance a deficit without incurring high interest rates, and is private sector credit growing too fast in

Law Report March 3 1980

Jury vetting: judicial disapproval

Regina v. Sheffield Crown Court

Ex parte Brownlow

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Shaw and Lord Justice Brandon.

The Master of the Rolls dismissed the application of the Crown Court Judge that the solicitor for the defendant in a pending criminal trial be supplied with a copy of the panel of jurors with details of any convictions recorded against any person prior to it related to "trial on indictment".

In the meantime section 10(5) of the Courts Act 1971, and accordingly the High Court's power to review the judge's decision, was removed by the Court of Appeal which rejected serious doubts whether there should be any jury vetting at all, either by the prosecution or the defence.

The court, the Master of the Rolls dissenting on the power of review, dismissed an appeal by Mr James Brownlow, Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, from the dismissal of the Divisional Court (the Lord Chief Justice and Mr Justice Park) of an application for a copy of the panel made by Judge Pickles in the Crown Court, Sheffield, on October 4, that he (the Chief Constable) be supplied with a copy of the panel of jurors for the jury in a case in which two Sheffield police officers were charged and that he should supply to the solicitors for the defence and for the prosecution full details of any criminal convictions recorded against any member of the panel.

Section 10 of the Courts Act provides: "(1) Subsections (2) and (3), below, have effect as respects any order, judgment or other decision relating to trial on indictment." (5) In relation to the jurisdiction of the Crown Court, other than its jurisdiction in matters relating to trial on indictment, the High Court shall have all the jurisdiction to make orders of mandamus, prohibition and certiorari as the High Court possesses in relation to the jurisdiction of an inferior court.

Mr Simon Brown and Mr John Lewis for the claimants said the law for the court was that the High Court, DCI and Mr Alastair McCallum, for the accused police officers.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that the two officers had been considered for trial at Sheffield Crown Court charged with various occasions of assault by local police officers, made up the list of names and addresses of the persons to be summoned as jurors, the jury panel. Before the trial solicitors for the accused wrote to the county prosecuting solicitor asking for a copy of the panel of jurors as it was thought it might be in the interest of justice that the defence be informed whether any members of the jury panel had criminal convictions. That was a plain request that the police should go through their records to see if any person on the panel had previous convictions, not only for serious offences, which would disqualify them from jury service, but also for less serious offences.

The prosecuting solicitor refused. On October 4, 1978, counsel went before the judge who was due to try the case. As far as possible, he supplied with a copy of the panel of jurors from which the jury was to be drawn and that he supply to the solicitors for the defence and prosecution full details of any criminal proceedings recorded against any member of the panel. The judge said he had to hear that his decision had to be tested in a higher court.

The chief constable had applied for certiorari for the judge's order to be quashed. The Divisional Court held it had no jurisdiction to entertain the application and made no provision for a court jury. It was held that the decision was correct. It meant that no court in the land could test the judge's order. The law on the important subject of jury vetting had been settled by a Crown Court judge.

It had been intended that it was an appeal of a "criminal cause" under section 3(1) of the Supreme Court of Judicature (Consolidation) Act 1925 and that no appeal lay. But it was not a "judgment in a criminal cause or matter" see *Armenia v Secretary of State for Home Affairs* (1943) 1 K.B. 111 and *R v Secretary of State for Justice* (1976) Q.B. 111—an appeal did lie.

The important issue depended on two words, "relating to", in section 10(5) of the Courts Act. Was the judge's order for jury vetting a "matter" relating to trial on indictment?

Once again the court had the vexed problem of statutory interpretation. In *Neathera District Council v International Synthetic Rubber Co Ltd* (The Times, March 3) five judges in the House of Lords had given a different answer to the question of whether the order should be given to it by the Secretary of State and six judges below, including the Lord Chief Justice, the Master of the Rolls, two Lord Justices and two High Court Judges. The trial judge, it clear from the Times, thought it clear the other way. The five disagreed.

To get rid of those continuous conflicts His Lordship would suggest the principle whenever there was a conflict between the two principles, the more sensible result? Nine times out of 10 judges would agree on the sensible result—unless they disagreed on the semantic or linguistic result.

Soldier killed: statutory limit on damages

Barber v Caledonian Insurance Company

The Home of Lords held that where a British soldier while serving in British Honduras in 1968 was severely injured when he was run down by a local car owned by a native, Belize and known as the "son of a bitch" of his estate, half and on behalf of his estate in a direct action in English against the "sovereign's" insurers was limited to £4,000 Belizean dollars (about £1,000), the monetary limit of the British Honduras Motor Vehicles Insurance (Third Party Risks) Ordinance, 1958, although the driver was uninsured.

The only question was whether, on the true construction of the relevant sections of the Ordinance, the amount recoverable in the direct action against the insured was limited to the maximum in the Ordinance for which they undertook by the policy to indemnify the assured or whether the amount recoverable in a direct action was "the liability to any monetary sum in excess of those monetary limits."

The only question was whether, on the true construction of the relevant sections of the Ordinance, the amount recoverable in the direct action against the insured was limited to the maximum in the Ordinance for which they undertook by the policy to indemnify the assured or whether the amount recoverable in a direct action was "the liability to any monetary sum in excess of those monetary limits."

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal by the soldier's father, as his sole executor from the Court of Appeal and Justice Roskill, and others, Justice Cumming-Bruce, and Sir Edward Williams, Master of the Rolls dissenting, which (1979) 2 Lloyd's List Reg 153, agreed Mr Justice Justice Shaw's decision that the "insurers' liability in the direct action against the defendants in the Ordinance must be limited to the monetary limits specified in the Ordinance and, subject thereto, recoverable with any costs incurred in the Belize action."

LORD APPLEGATE said that the Ordinance "is the one corresponding legislation at the time, made if compulsory for motor vehicles which used to take out a third party insurance policy, see the vehicle which used to be compelled to insure. An obvious commercial

Court of Appeal

In Express Newspapers Ltd v McShane (The Times, December 14, 1979; [1980] 2 W.L.R. 88) it had been held that the test of "furtherance" was objective and that it was subjective. The choice was not a semantic or linguistic exercise. It was one of the policy of the law, or of public policy, which the judges had decided. The relevant comments had shown convincingly that the four in the majority in the House of Lords had made the wrong choice.

His Lordship thought that the words "relating to" should be interpreted "as closely relating to" in the instant case so as to be confined to "closely relating to". The order made by the judge was not a "matter" relating to trial on indictment". It could be disregarded by the court by prerogative writ of certiorari.

The circuit judge had made an order upon a public officer, a chief constable, who was not a party to any trial or cause defending before the judge.

The order was in the nature of a mandamus. The judge had no jurisdiction to do so.

On "jury vetting," there were two rival philosophies. One, which prevailed in the United States, said that the parties to a dispute ought to know whether the jurors were suitable to try the case and ought to have access to the antecedents of those on the panel so that they could object to those unsuitable to sit in judgment. Potential jurors could be cross-examined before they were sworn.

That philosophy had never prevailed in England. Our philosophy was that a jury should be selected at random.

It was nominated at random.

We thought that 12 people selected at random were likely to be a cross-section of the people as a whole and so represent the views of the common man.

It was moral, others not. Some might be better, others not. Some had had drivers with many convictions against them. Others with nothing against them.

Subject to the exceptions that if a man had served three months in prison in the last year he was disqualified, or that the prosecutor had stated that he should stand by the Crown, or because the defence had exercised their right of peremptory challenge, the principle of English law was that jurors should be selected at random.

There had been a change. Some prosecuting auth-

orities seemed to have searched

through the criminal records of the jury panel and then if they

thought that anyone was unsuitable to require him to stand by for the prosecution.

The Attorney-General disclosed that up to last year Northamptonshire police were checking all jury panels against records and passing the information on to the prosecuting counsel.

To His Lordship's mind it was unconstitutional for the police

to engage in "jury vetting". So long as a person was eligible for jury service it could not be right, behind his back, the police should go through his record so as to enable him to stand by for the prosecution.

It was challenged by the defence. If that sort of thing was allowed, what became of a man's right to privacy? He was bound to serve on a jury when summoned. He should not thereby be liable to have his past raised up and handed on to the prosecution and the defending lawyers who might cause it to keep him out of the jury; and it might become known to his neighbours and those around him.

In 1975 the Attorney-General introduced guidelines on "jury vetting" which only permitted such vetting in very rare cases without the accused's permission.

Since 1975 there had only been 25 cases notified of a jury check.

14 serious offences with a politi-

cal element and 11 serious gang

cases.

The judge's order had been far outside the Attorney-General's guide lines, assuming that they were legitimate. The offence of assault occasioning grievous bodily harm was a minor one, and if there were "jury vetting" in the instant case, the defendant would be open to it every time. It was of course a matter entirely of the conduct of the trial judge as to whether he asked a question of a particular juror as to his suitability. That was an entirely different matter to the police going through the jury panel to see whether any person was suitable to stand by for the prosecution.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an order that the judge might wish to reconsider with a view to its rescission.

The order was especially un-

satisfactory because the accused were police officers. It put them in a special category of accused who were given a facility not accorded to others who faced trial in an ordinary court. It was of course a matter of partiality to police officers as distinct from others. It was necessary to ensure that those who

might be prevented from making inquiries about the antecedents of those on jury panels, such inquiry should be conducted so as not to harass or intimidate anyone on the panel. A court should not add its authority to such inquiry by making an order of the kind made by the judge.

It was an

Bernard Levin presents some advice to Britain's Olympic athletes

Moscow gold... the basest metal of all

Today, the British Olympic Committee meets to decide whether to advise British athletes to participate in the Soviet Propaganda Games in Moscow, or to recognize that the Soviet Union, by her breach of some ten of the provisions of the Olympic Charter and her invasion, subjugation and occupation of a formerly independent state which was itself a member of the Olympic movement, has put herself outside the comity of nations. Ought the Olympic committee of states not obliged, by the fact that they are the vassalage within the Soviet Empire, to do whatever the imperial power demands, to provide the sanction of their attendance for a show which, for the host country, is to be used only as a means of furthering the aims of Soviet tyranny?

I think the committee should advise British athletes not to go to Moscow, and today I want to present the arguments in support of that contention. And to begin with, let me offer three quotations from official Soviet sources. The first is from the most recent (1979) edition of the Soviet Government's *Handbook for Party Activists*, which contains the rule for those Soviet citizens who are specifically charged with the advancing of Soviet interests within their country and around the world.

The decision to offer the honoured right to hold the Olympic Games in the capital of the first Socialist State was convincing proof of the universal recognition of the historical importance and correctness of the course of our country's foreign policy...

The second quotation is from an official handbook, called *Soviet Sports - Questions and Answers*, published in Moscow (in English) by the Novosti Press.

The view popular in the West that "Sport is outside politics" finds no support in the USSR. This view is untenable in our country... When, for instance, Soviet representatives call

for the expulsion of the South African and Rhodesian racists from the Olympic movement this is, of course, a political move... So whenever someone says that sport lies outside the framework of political relations, we feel their remark is not a serious one.

As a matter of fact, I have never thought that Lord Kilian's remarks on the subject of sport and politics have been very serious, but it is useful to have the Soviet Union's contemptuous view of him and his case so clearly expressed.

The third quotation is from a speech made at the time of the Chinese invasion of Vietnam. This is what the speaker had to say about aggression:

No peace-loving country, no person of integrity, should remain indifferent when that sort of thing happens, when an aggressor holds human life and world public opinion in insolent contempt.

Summed up

That statement was made almost exactly a year ago today by Mr. Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister. In a sense, the whole story is summed up in my three excerpts: two demonstrate the fact that for the Soviet Union the games constitute only an opportunity for political action and propaganda (that is, a breach of the Olympic Charter); and the other demonstrates, no less clearly, the baseness and corruption of those whose army is at this moment in military occupation of Afghanistan after military aggression - against - that country, and who are, in the fullest sense of the phrase, "holding human life and world public opinion in insolent contempt".

And that is the country

which is to be rewarded for its

breaches of the Olympic Charter and programme of armed con-

quest of independent states, by being encouraged to claim

"universal recognition of the

historical importance and correctness of the course of our country's foreign policy". And faced with the implications of the Soviet Union's manifest unfriendliness to the host, and its invasion of Afghanistan, all Lord Kilian, Chairman of the International Olympic Committee, can say, is that other means should be found "to resolve ideological differences".

Whatever happens to the Olympic Games, this year or in the future, if weasels words of that kind prevail, then our world is doomed, and deserves to be. Just so might some appear in the 1930s as did efforts to stop Hitler's aggression that means other than resistance to it should be used "to resolve ideological differences". The rattle of the chains from the Soviet concentration camps, the torture in their psychiatric prisons, the rumble of tanks on the roads of Afghanistan, the tears of the captive peoples of the Soviet Empire - these things are presumably "ideological differences", which must be "resolved" - by, I take it, ideologues - lest the appeasers should have to admit the truth about the way in which rulers like the Soviet ones use sport as an instrument of ideology exactly as they use the censor's pencil, the jester's key and the soldier's gun.

If the appeasers admitted that, of course, they would have to admit much more, namely that the Soviet Union was invading a neutral country, and unconscionable 10 times over under the Olympic rules, to stage the games, long before the invasion of Afghanistan after military aggression - against - that country, and who are, in the fullest sense of the phrase, "holding human life and world public opinion in insolent contempt".

Those things the IOC cannot admit. Within one week after refusing to cancel or postpone the Moscow Games, a refusal based on the claim that such an action would be a political one, the International Olympic

Committee expelled the Taiwan team, on entirely political grounds. Taiwan's claim to call herself "The Republic of China" had naturally displeased the Chinese Government in Peking, and Lord Kilian and his committee duly obliged with the political decision required of them. They did the same at Montreal, too, when the Trudeau Government excluded the Taiwanese from the same political reason; the IOC ratified the decision. No less exclusively political was the expulsion from the Olympic movement of South Africa (Lord Kilian's insistence that the Soviet Union must at all costs be allowed to keep the games is now particularly odious in view of the grossly racialist character of that country's policies). I am not even concerned to argue whether Taiwan should be allowed to call herself the South Africa ought to be allowed to participate in international sporting events. These are matters on which there can clearly be two opinions; but only one is possible when it comes to the falsity of the IOC's claim that it cannot, and does not, take political decisions.

It is time for a fourth quotation. Who said this in March 1936, when the terror was getting under way in Germany, when the whole array of antisemitism was being put into force there, when rearming for aggression was Hitler's chief and unconscionable concern, and when preparation for a colonial war propaganda show at the Berlin Olympics was going busily forward?

The IOC, it is playing a role in creating a better understanding between the nations of the world. It would be nothing short of calamity if, this country, to whom the world often looks for a lead, were not fully represented. The Germans are deeply conscious of the obligations which they have entered into by undertaking to hold them in their country.

The voice is that of Lord

Exeter; he wrote those words like brutes. Why, because their splendid bodies can run faster or jump higher than other people, do they suppose that they are entitled to make all dominate a financial vote, five years in the wilderness, for the rest, whose only incentive lies in making whoever runs the government of the country fail?

Let me sum up. The Soviet Union, contrary to the letter as well as the spirit of the Olympic Charter, uses the Olympic movement entirely for propaganda purposes, pays her Olympic athletes, discriminates among athletes on grounds of race and political opinion, does not abide by the rules for freedom of communications, allows independence from the state, indeed makes it an integral part of the State machine - and concludes the list of her offences against the Olympic rules by invading and occupying a fellow-member of the Olympic movement. Today, the British Olympic Committee have to decide whether to ratify those breaches of the rules and of the decencies alike; its present policy is to do so, and this is the last formal chance it has of deciding instead to abide by the Olympic Charter.

Who is exempt?

Now suppose the members of the Committee do decide that the charter does not matter,

that aggression does not matter,

that the fielding of an entirely professional team does not matter, that censorship does not matter, that racism does not matter, that nothing matters besides having fun in Moscow. I fear they will so decide to do him or herself justice in accordance with it. Let none be under any illusion that, by going to Moscow and giving the Soviets Union a victory for propaganda following a victory for aggression, they will be condoning tyranny, disgracing themselves and betraying the ideals of sport. They may, it is true, win medals of gold, silver or bronze. But not all the skills of alchemy will ever transmute their prizes into anything but tarnished badges of shame.

© Times Newspapers Ltd, 1980

Time to give politics a sense of proportion



Mr Steel may expect a proposal

form a coalition government which, if elected in 1984, would pledge to introduce the German PR system before the 1983 election. Thereafter each party could keep its options open.

Could such a new party get off the ground? Seeing where the power would be, most trade unions would subscribe. So would a lot of industrial firms. So, with a cheer of relief, would millions of other people.

Faced with such a threat, moderate Conservative MPs might consider a revolt from the right to pre-empt the SDP by making a similar proposal to Mr Steel. Whatever colour he chose would be the central issue of power. The influence of both sides bidding for the centre would be the best thing that could happen to British politics.

The prospect of power as predicted in the ORC poll in *The Times* of January 17 would draw in voters to the centre. By 1983 the likely balance of seats would be 30 per cent moderate Tory, 30 per cent Liberal and 30 per cent FDP with only 10 per cent left between the right and left wings. The Opposition would therefore vary from a Liberal/FDP or Liberal/Tory coalition to a "corporatist" EDPA.

Most Labour MPs would have strongly resisted such a system. First, 31 Labour and 57 Conservatives would have lost their seats. Secondly, if the result had been a coalition between say, the 223 Conservatives and 89 Liberal MPs, the Government post from minister to pps would presumably have gone to 77 Conservatives and 23 Liberals instead of all 100 to the Conservatives; finally, the age of manifesto government would have been over. (Hurrail)

How, then, could it come about? If the 200 or so Social Democratic MPs in the Parliamentary Labour Party fail to regain control of party policy, their best hope of re-election will be to let the Labour Party and its NEC stand in its own constituency and break away to form a new Social Democratic Party (SDP), disowning marxism and clause 4.

They should negotiate in advance with Mr David Steel and publicly announce that the SDP would make an electoral pact with the Liberal Party and

Richard Clutterbuck
This article is based on the author's "British in Agony", published by Penguin Books in February.

Party	% of national vote	Seats won under PR system		Remarks
		under present system	Total	
Conservative	43.87	339	282	
Labour	36.84	269	237	
Liberal	13.82	11	89	
SNP	1.61	2	12	17.3% of Scottish vote
Plaid Cymru	0.42	2	3	8.4% of Welsh vote
NI Unionist	1.29	10	8	57.8% of NI vote
SDLP	0.40	1	2	18.2% of NI vote
Alliance	0.27	-	1	11.8% of NI vote
Independent	0.07	1*	1*	3.2% of NI vote
NF	0.61	-	-	303 candidates
CPGB	0.05	-	-	38 candidates
WRP	0.04	-	-	60 candidates
Others	0.71	-	-	
Total	100.00	635	635	

*Elected for constituency seat.

Washington repair job



Herr Schmidt and President Carter: irritation in Bonn.

Little time is spent in Bonn speculating on the motives behind the Soviet invasion. It is thought possibly to be a combination of the need to gain control of the situation there plus the thought of the strategic advantages involved.

The main thing is that they are there, upsetting the global balance, closer to the oilfields, the Indian Ocean and the West's supply lines. They should be induced to leave and not given a chance to do such things again.

The West Germans believe that the decision to invade had not been an easy one to make and that the Soviets had certainly not expected to stir such a hornets nest.

What exactly the Chancellor will tell President Carter is not known in detail. A policy statement to Parliament last week made with obvious reluctance in a debate he had not sought, contained nothing new except a yielding to the American insistence that he increase defence spending by three per cent in real terms.

But it seems certain that he

will push for a "de-escalation"

of the crisis, reasoning that a heightening of East-West ten-

tension will only make Moscow's attitude tougher and will limit the freedom of action for the non-aligned Asiatic countries who could play an important role in finding a solution.

Needless to say, this would suit West Germany which, with two million people in isolated West Berlin and another 17 million countrymen in communist East Germany to think of, fears a spill-over of tension into Europe.

Keeping atop these three pillars is requiring a political balancing act of considerable skill. Critics who take German caution for weakness are deeply resented here. The problems it is felt, are not understood.

Did you know that a KLM jet takes off or lands every 5 minutes?

KLM Flight Division monitors more than 370 movements every 24 hours. It's hardly surprising we're the sixth biggest scheduled airline in the world.

Yet not everyone knows that we fly to 118 cities in 73 countries. So wherever you're planning to go, you can always choose KLM.

Furthermore, there are lots of places you can come from. Over 300 flights a week from 22 airports in the UK and Ireland connect with KLM's global jet network at Amsterdam Airport. One of the most modern airports in the world, with the largest and cheapest Tax-free shopping centre in Europe.

You simply catch the plane that catches the plane from Amsterdam.

Your usual Travel Agent has up-to-the-minute information on all the best KLM schedules and fares.



KLM

détente, his main criticism is that Herr Schmidt's détente policy is "romantic" while his own is "realistic".

Bonns has watched with dis-

satisfaction as public opinion in the United States turned angrily against the Soviet Union, and President Carter, who has long got poor marks for reliability there, took a tough and punctate stance.

Over-reaction, the Chancellor told parliament, is just as poor a response as appeasement. What was needed was a thoughtful "conflict domination".

The Chancellor is expected to press the British proposals, adopted by the Nine community ministers, for the neutralization of Afghanistan and to report on the efforts to flesh

out the main criticism he has

made of the Soviet Union's

policy of "romantic" and "realistic".

He has been concerned in the effective breakdown in lines of communica-

tion between Moscow and Washington since the Afghan-

ian invasion and repeatedly insisted that the two powers must get talking again.

But when Herr Willy Brandt, the former chancellor and Nobel prize winner, received injunctions from the Soviet ambassador here that he might use his excellent contacts in Moscow and Washington to start things

over again, he was told to leave

West Germany into a more neutral position.

Nevertheless, with his highly

reputable record, he was able to

negotiate a deal with the Soviets

and bring about a breakthrough

in relations between the two

nations. He has been able to

keep his word and bring about

a breakthrough in relations

between the two countries.

It is not clear whether he will

be able to do the same in this

case, but he has been able to

keep his word and bring about

a breakthrough in relations

between the two countries.

It is not clear whether he will

be able to do the same in this

case, but he has been able to

keep his word and bring about

a breakthrough in relations

between the two countries.

Europa

VOL VII No 4
AN ECONOMIC MONTHLY PUBLISHED IN
BRITAIN, FRANCE,
WEST GERMANY AND ITALY

Surfeit is a burden many want to bear

New members add depth to the club

The problems of Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, and the more general issue of its attitude to the Community, are no more than the epiphenomena of the perennial question which goes back to the beginnings of the EEC: Does enlargement automatically mean a loss of depth?

To the man in the street, and to many politicians, the answer seems self-evident—the more members there are in a club, the less united they will be. But all the evidence suggests that within the EEC this is not so.

In 1972, when the British, Danes and Irish were on the point of joining the Community of Six, had ground to a halt. The Council of Ministers had been hamstrung since 1968 by the reversion to the unanimity rule; the Werner plan for economic and monetary union had been stillborn; the Mansholt plan for reform of the Common Agricultural Policy had been sabotaged by the permanent coalition between the farmers and those opposed to all agricultural reform; there was still no Community regional policy; and the social policy was floundering.

France's pro-Arab stance and the pro-Israeli leanings of the five other members meant that no joint action in the great international institutions was possible. The Dehouze proposals for direct elections to the European Parliament had been blocked by France since 1960.

Not only was it scarcely possible in the circumstances for the three new member states to slow down the Community machine, but their accession helped to get a number of files reopened. For instance, it was the new "members" during Ireland's presidency, who insisted on action to resolve the issue of freedom of establishment for the professions—including doctors, dentists and nurses—on which the Six had been unable to agree. (For once, the van had come from Belgium.)

It was the British supported by the Irish, in league with the Italians, who made the others agree to the establishment of a common regional policy. It took nothing short of a crisis

Jean-Louis Burban

We are seeing the same thing today with the Common Agricultural Policy.

One does not break up a Community because it has succeeded too well. After all, what is the EEC accused of, apart from its generation of surpluses of milk, butter, wheat and all manner of things? As the Moscow correspondent of Agence France-Presse remarked to me one day, there are quite a few countries in Eastern Europe which would dearly love to have problems with surpluses. There is a problem and it must be solved, but penury and surfeit are two different afflictions and moreover, it is not so long ago since Western Europe was crying famine under the heel of the Nazi jackboot.

When a club is bombarded with membership applications, as the EEC is by Spain, Greece and Portugal, it is probably because it is faring rather well.

Is there any other such club in Europe which is in better form? The Nordic Council, whose members are all Scandinavian countries and therefore have much in common, is marking time. This is not because Denmark is now a member of the EEC. If Nordic cooperation had worked well, Denmark would not have joined the EEC.

The EEC has had the satisfaction of seeing imitations of its own institutions set up by a group of South American countries—the Commission, the Council and very recently, the Court of Justice of the Andean Pact.

In an increasingly divided world in which many organizations set up to promote international cooperation are in the throes of suffering the fate of the League of Nations, the world is going through a period of withdrawal into regional groupings within continents or subcontinents. So the notion of supranationality, which has been so misunderstood and therefore much maligned in Europe, has after all turned out to be victorious in the export market. So let us be a little less eager to be the first to split into our own

Brussels in January 1966.

Britain under Harold Wilson indulged in its version of brinkmanship with the 1975 referendum on whether or not to remain in the Community. On the eve of polling day it was generally assumed that the "no" would have it, by a margin similar to that in the Norwegian referendum held in 1973 (51 per cent against), but to everyone's surprise 67 per cent of the British people who voted wanted to stay in.

Jean-Louis Burban

On the eve of the Geneva Motor Show (March 6-16) Europa examines the state

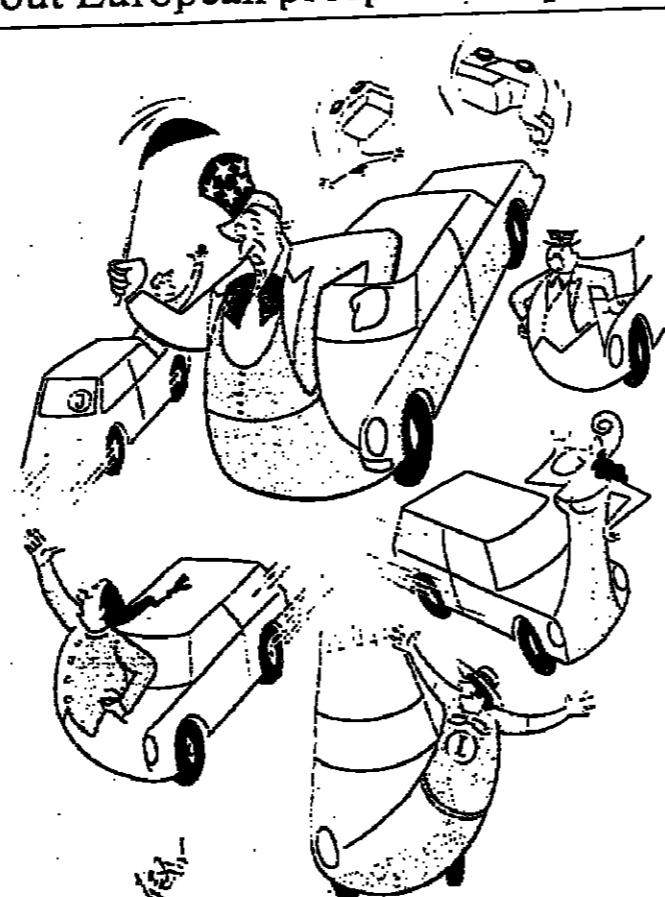
of the industry. Toni Schmücker, chairman of Volkswagen, discusses future trends. On page II, Umberto Agnelli, Fiat vice-president, talks about European prospects; on page III the American position is analysed

The decade just past was scarcely trouble-free for the motor industry, but now, at the beginning of the 1980s, it is faced with new risks and uncertainties. These are the result of the political and economic anxieties caused by the events in Iran and Afghanistan, and compounded by the recent dramatic increase in oil prices. It is, perhaps, not surprising that many short-term forecasts of the industry's future should be frankly pessimistic, yet a longer-term analysis shows that there are grounds for confidence rather than despondency.

In the first place, none of the new problems facing the motor industry is to do with the car as such. The crisis of 1973-74 was a paralyzing shock for the industry; many potential customers kept away, and the ban on Sunday driving and speed limits that were introduced had disastrous consequences. Today the approach is calmer: potential customers no longer ask themselves whether they should have a car or not; they ask themselves which car, and match their choice to the latest developments.

This year will probably see the advent of the depression in the motor industry which has been expected to follow the several years of boom. But the emphasis will not be on this purely temporary effect on the volume of sales, but the structural effect—in other words the trend towards the type of car with a lower fuel consumption. This had already started before the recent further deterioration of the international situation, and it will now be accelerated. Against this background the question of what model types will be on offer for the future is of particular importance.

The Volkswagen group bases its model strategy on the following considerations: feasible economies in fuel consumption must be put into effect; the present hierarchy in the product range must be repaired and fuel-saving measures must not be allowed to impair the technically recognized properties



further crisis, in countries with a high density of cars. These most important American companies will have enough resources left over to take advantage of the present distortions in the exchange rate system in order to swamp Europe with medium-sized cars in the middle-price range.

Structural change will, of course, have a particularly marked effect on car supply in the United States. Mastering the process will engage the technical and financial resources of the American motor industry. There is a change in consumer habits, provoked by fears of

Ford and Chrysler are switching over to more economical medium-sized cars. Certainly, the Americans will be expanding their interests in Europe, but only in pursuit of the same strategy that they have been adopting for many years—expanding capital but not finished products. The latest plan that General Motors is known to have for Spain and Austria in any case supports this view. But, quite apart from this, General Motors and Ford have fully integrated powerful subsidiaries in West Europe with substantial penetration of the market.

There is no doubt that Japanese motor manufacturers have made spectacular progress from nothing. Commercial production of cars began in Japan only in 1955, but this year the country has moved to the top of the league table in world car production, so ousting the Americans from a position which has traditionally been theirs. But while the Japanese, with what has been achieved, can be said to have found their role to some extent in the world car market, any further growth should follow more normal channels.

Japan's export effort is centred on three main sectors: cars, electronics and mechanical engineering. This represents a dangerous state of dependency, and since Japan has almost no natural resources of its own and requires large amounts of foreign currency its exports will undoubtedly have to be diversified.

Another factor which places Japan's future opportunities in the world car market in perspective is the greatly undervalued yen, which has been the backbone to Japanese exporting for some time. The presumption must be that in the long run the yen will be revalued at a more realistic rate.

It is unlikely that any one of the three major motor manufacturing regions, the United States, Europe and Japan, will be able to gain any

decisive advantage over the others in terms of automotive technology. Available capital will suffice to meet the nevertheless immense and mounting costs of research and development and rationalization of production. And it can be safely assumed that Europe, the United States and Japan are equally highly developed as regards the wealth of invention of their technologists and engineers, which is a matter of such paramount importance.

The question remains whether the situation created by drastic oil price rises will lead to structural changes in the European motor industry that will exacerbate its problems. The Volkswagen group does not believe so. The manufacturers that exist today should continue in being, although whether all of them as independents is another matter.

Even those manufacturers which are socialist producers and have carved out a market niche for themselves have a good chance of surviving as long as they remain firm in retaining their identity, and do not fall into a situation which brings them into fundamental opposition to the circumstances of a changing world.

The European motor industry has reached a form of organization in its many years of existence, which precludes any further concentration in the sense of mergers. There could well be more emphasis on cooperative action, however, since this is one of the few, if not the only, promising means still remaining for increasing productivity.

By this is meant the production of components in joint venture operations, where a single manufacturer cannot produce economic quantities on its own. Moreover this system would ensure a more even spread of the burden of continually soaring development costs. This is an area which must be regarded as holding out considerable promise for the future of the European motor industry.

'Telematics' little threat to jobs

Both you and President Jenkins have spoken of the danger of the EEC's being squeezed between the newly-industrialized countries in the Third World on the one hand, and the high-technology economies of the United States and Japan on the other. Can you expand on this theme for us?

Our basic approach is very simple. Everybody is today agreed that the major challenge for European industry is whether it has the ability to prepare itself in the 1980s for the next century. This clearly means that we have to accept changes in industries which have traditionally been the basis of our economic development.

But the rate of adjustment—because of all the social and regional problems it creates—will depend crucially on the degree of confidence there is that the decline in traditional sectors will be matched by the growth of new activities. Without that confidence we will go on clinging to our old industries, which will become less and less competitive, and at the same time fall farther and farther behind the United States and Japan in the new growth sectors.

Looking back, one can see that in a number of industries there was a degree of complacency in Europe, because companies still had a positive cash flow and were still growing. But they were growing less than their competitors in the United States or Japan, and so their relative shares of the market were declining.

We think it important to assess whether this is happening again in the new growth areas and, if it is, to assess what is impeding the development of this or that industry in our countries, compared with the same industry in the United States or Japan. Then we must see where the restraints or impediments can be removed with the help of a Community approach.

This implies that you can identify the growth areas with a fair degree of reliability and then persuade industries to accept your assessment of the possibilities, doesn't it?

There is no doubt that telematics is one very fast-growing industry. It is no longer a question of asking whether this is a sector which is going to be *porteur*, as we say in French, because that is already established. The acceleration of technology, in microprocessors, advanced components and so on, has gone consistently much faster than was predicted.

People said the chip was 10 years away, and then—bang—it was there in three or four years. So what we have to find out, in consultation with industry and member states, is why it is happening less quickly in the Community than in the United States.

What conclusions have you reached so far?

One key element we have identified is the training process, education in schools, the adaptation of the public to the science fiction era. Science fiction is no longer something you see on films and television serials. It is already here.

But for the first time it is a kind of technology which you cannot use effectively simply by buying an instruction leaflet with the product. It requires training in the management and use of new techniques. Small and medium-sized enterprises which do not master these new techniques will fall further and further behind their competitors.

The process must begin in

"Telematics"—the term used to encompass the accelerating technological revolution in the related fields of telecommunications, computers, microchips and 'data banks—is the new vogue word in the European Commission. In a paper submitted to the last EEC summit meeting in Dublin, the Commission recommended that by 1990 the EEC should aim not merely to provide a third of the world telematics market but to supply it as well.

Preoccupied with the dispute over Britain's contribution to the EEC budget, the nine heads of government were unable to give much attention to the futurist concerns of the Commission. None the less, they did agree on the need for a common strategy on the new technology. Viscount Etienne Davignon, the EEC Commissioner for Industrial Affairs, will be the man mainly responsible for drawing up the plan for that strategy. In an interview with Michael Hornsby and Peter Norman he explains why he considers telematics so important.

if the state does not provide these services they are not provided, whereas in the United States there are always companies able to provide them because there are buyers ready to pay for the information they need.

This helps to explain the tremendously fast development of data banks and information dissemination systems in the United States. Over there it is considered normal to buy this type of information, whereas in our countries, for example, we consider it normal to receive a telephone directory as part of the tax we pay for the telephone. It is a silly example, but it illustrates the difference in outlook.

So a market has been created in the United States for certain services which does not exist in Europe. If we do not want to follow American commercial practice, then we have to ask ourselves how the state, or EEC states working together, can provide these services.

Then, there is the fragmentation of the European market: different technical rules and barriers, national monopolies and so on. So we must try to get a unified approach, co-ordinate and rationalize national research programmes, introduce an element of Community preference in relation to outsiders and progressively open up national markets to all Community producers.

There are those who argue that access to the new technology, under licence for example, is enough and that it is not essential actually to produce the raw materials of this technology, the advanced components and chips. We presume you disagree with that view?

It is not easy to give a cut-and-dried answer. But I would say, first, that it is as true in this field as in any other that somebody who is both supplier of the raw material and supplier of the finished product is not going to sell you the raw material at the cost price that goes into his finished product.

Second, there is the problem of keeping abreast of the evolution of the new technology, of knowing what is going to be possible or not possible, so as to be in a position to plan your investments and to know what markets will be available. Without that knowledge we will miss being in at the first stage of new markets and have to conquer them afterwards by coming in at low prices. With the high manufacturing costs we have in Europe, it is not easy to do that and still make money.

What role do you see the Commission playing in your telematics strategy?

What we tried to do in Dublin was to get member states to focus on the overall requirement. Mainly, I think, it is a question of helping industrial, economic and governmental circles to anticipate what is going to happen, so that when formal decisions are eventually taken they are, in a sense, simply confirmation of what is already being done. We in the Commission must try to influence decisions to point the way ahead, but without getting so far ahead that we are out of sight of our followers.

The troubles of the older industries—steel, shipbuilding, textiles—are well known. Do you see any danger of the car industry going the same way?

I think the situation is different. Throughout the post-war period the European car industry has had to compete for domestic markets, and later for external markets, against strong competitors from abroad. In contrast to other industries, it has maintained an advance in motor technology and design.

You do not hear it said, for example, that the Japanese are the only people capable of producing machine tools for the car industry, whereas the best tools for the steel industry do come from Japan. It is also interesting to note that the biggest crisis in the industry was not at Fiat or Peugeot but at Chrysler....

British Leyland?

I expected you to raise that, but it is a different problem. BL is not Fiat or Peugeot: it is a conglomerate of a number of companies which ran into self-inflicted industrial difficulties at home. This was not because BL lacked the necessary technology. At one time BL was doing beautifully with a number of models and could still be doing very well with some if it could make them and sell them. So I do not think I am being unfair to anyone in saying that BL is not typical of the car industry as a whole.

Individuals and are no longer the preserve of enormous multinational companies.

Time and again, when we looked at the experience of big companies which had introduced new technologies—banks, insurance companies and so on—we found that they had greatly underestimated the element of job loss, but the element of job creation.

The new activities and services their customers would require because of the availability of this new technology. So there is a balance between job loss and job creation.

The skills and qualifications required in a service or sector that is declining are often different from those required for employment in one that is expanding. Here is where the element of training comes in. It is interesting and extraordinary to note that the leading companies in electronics—Siemens and Philips come to mind—had to set up their own training programmes because of the lack of public programmes.

The markets of the EEC and the United States may be comparable in size, but they operate in very different ways. What lessons can the EEC draw from the American experience?

One important difference is the habit which American industry, and American individuals, have of paying for many kinds of services which we in Europe expect to be given us free by the state. So

THE TIMES GUIDE TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

The political handbook to Europe

Edited by David Wood and Alan Wood

A complete analysis of the new parliament: how it was elected, how it works, biographies and photographs of the 410 Euro-MPs and members of the EEC Commission, list of Presidents, members of committees, political grouping manifestos.

£12.50 TIMES BOOKS

Facts and figures

Symptoms of economic disruption

	excellent	poor		good		fairly good		very bad		previous performance	rate of growth	quality of growth		maintenance of growth		
		● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○			● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●
GERMANY	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●
FRANCE	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●
ITALY	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●
BRITAIN	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●	● ●	● ●	○ ○	● ●	○ ○	● ●

The United States economy has not lost its ability to surprise. Until now the results announced for each successive month have meant that the forecast time of recession, which has been constantly expected but has failed to materialize, has been gradually pushed back. The most recent figures, however, have left the experts wondering whether or not they represent a reversal of the situation.

Some of the figures are still pointing to a recession—for instance January's 3.3 per cent fall in the motor industry's output (although small cars are selling well) and the rise in unemployment to 16 per cent. On the other hand retail sales rose in January by a record 2.3 per cent, a surprising development which has caused fears of a further inflationary stampede, especially considering that personal saving has fallen to the low level of 3.3 per cent of disposable income.

At the same time the sharp rise in wholesale prices (1.6 per cent) in January foretells further acceleration in retail prices, the annual increase of which had already reached 13.5 per cent in December, an extraordinary rate for the United States.

Has there been a change in

the behaviour of the American people who, having taken note of the increase in defence spending, have suddenly realized that the rise in inflation is far from over? Mr Paul Volcker, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, thinks there has. Addressing the Senate recently, he said that oil and the new international tensions were hampering his counter-inflation policy. But, sticking to his task, he has once again raised the discount rate from 12 per cent to 13 per cent, a record.

The four Europa countries are displaying similar symptoms of economic disruption. Their governments' greatest fear had been the deflationary effect of the oil price rises but, except in Britain, no recession has come—on the contrary—and business leaders remain optimistic. At the same time, as the graph shows, the average inflation rate has risen from 12.5 per cent to more than 15 per cent, and there is once again pressure on interest rates.

In West Germany a feature of the most recent figures is a recovery in the building industry, where a deterioration had been thought more probable, but there are also several signs that the economy is slipping out of control. The rate of increase in retail prices, calculated on a three-monthly basis, is accelerating, although more slowly than elsewhere, from 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent. Wholesale prices, however, are advancing much more rapidly: by 1.2 per cent in January and by 10.2 per cent over the past 12 months.

As a report by the Economic Research Institute (DIW) in Berlin has pointed out, there is more to this than higher import prices alone; an inflationary mentality is also tending to develop, despite the comparative moderation of the 6.8 per cent wage increase finally accepted by the metal-working union, which had put in a demand for 10.5 per cent.

One new development is that the current account balance of payments deficit—DM9,000m in 1979 and likely to be twice as great this year—is now officially accepted, as long as it does not become "structural". This offers the advantage of easing the constant pressure for a revaluation of the Deutsche mark.

The West German authorities, therefore, seem reconciled to this slight loss of control, to which the world economic situation has contributed. As was explained recently by Herr

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

ping out of control. The rate of increase in retail prices, calculated on a three-monthly basis, is accelerating, although more slowly than elsewhere, from 4.5 per cent to 5 per cent. Wholesale prices, however, are advancing much more rapidly: by 1.2 per cent in January and by 10.2 per cent over the past 12 months.

If the adoption of a flexible policy is a new development in West Germany, the same could not be said of Japan, whose Government was "quick" to slacken its hold on the reins in an effort to accommodate industry and growth (at 6.3 per cent, the highest in the industrialized world), keeping interest rates low (the discount rate stood at 6.25 per cent for a long time). This explains the year's fall, the big balance of payments deficit, and the jump in wholesale prices, which rose 2.1 per cent in January alone and 19.3 per cent over the past 12 months.

Japan's way out of its difficulties has been to give the economy its head, while in addition running a large budget deficit. But the situation must be rectified and, as is acknowledged by Mr Maruo Mayekawa, Governor of the Bank of Japan, this is going to be no easy matter at a time when increases in wholesale prices will be working their way through to retail prices. A hasty increase in the discount rate, from 6.25 per cent to 7.25 per cent, has already proved necessary.

Italy, like Japan, staked everything on expansion during 1979 and is likely to be twice as great this year—is now officially accepted, as long as it does not become "structural". This offers the advantage of easing the constant pressure for a revaluation of the Deutsche mark.

The West German authorities, therefore, seem reconciled to this slight loss of control, to which the world economic situation has contributed. As was

explained recently by Herr

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

France, according to M

It will not be easy for the Italian Government to engineer

the necessary return to good order. Signor Pandolfi, Minister for the Treasury, is refloating the idea of economic planning, whereas the employer's organization Cofindustria is calling for a revision of the moving scale system of wage indexation. When the decision eventually comes, it will once again come from the Bank of Italy and will entail a further tightening of the monetary brakes.

'Road cruisers' were big sellers

Anatomy of a crisis

It is all the fault of the world's biggest motor manufacturers, the General Motors Corporation. Following the lead given by Mr Alfred P. Sloan, Detroit's ablest car builder, the company set out in the 1950s to seek an even greater market share with the launching of its new "road cruisers". These giant metal boxes, as they appeared to European eyes, fitted with high-compression V8 engines, surpassed in handling qualities and comfort all other cars to be found on the road in the United States.

Unappealing in appearance though they are to modern tastes, these powerful cars quickly became big sellers, although you could almost hear the petrol as it gurgled in the carburettor. At that time, however, it cost only a few cents a gallon in the United States.

GM had a good nose for the right time to act, for the first wave of increased prosperity was beginning to spill out across the country. Under the Eisenhower administration, a closely knit freeway network was completed, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, and many Americans felt a great desire to take their own continent by storm. There was no more comfortable way of covering the vast distances involved.

The way was thus opened for a development which now faces America with an enormous problem: by 1977, according to statistics issued by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, average annual petrol consumption per head in America was 1,941 litres, in Germany 462, in France 428, in Britain 408 and in Italy 425 litres. For the example set by the market leader, GM, was immediately followed by the Ford Motor Company, the Chrysler Corporation and, a little later, by the small American Motors Corporation founded in 1954. Detroit had taken due note of Mr Sloan's discovery that large cars also spelled large earnings.

The Sloan marketing strategy was based on the concept that, with mass production, larger cars cost only a few hundred dollars more to produce than smaller ones, yet this difference could be multiplied many times as an element of the selling price. For example, a few years ago there was perhaps a difference of \$400 in the cost price of the Chevrolet Caprice and the Cadillac Deville, yet the more exclusive customers for the Cadillac paid \$3,800 more than Chevrolet customers. Under the Sloan era the car was turned into a status symbol. Hence the pressure for the high requirement levels in the United States which have shown no signs of coming down.

The new philosophy, coupled with strong growth in real incomes and a trend towards the two and even three car family, completely altered the face of Detroit. Apart from the occasional strike and cyclical fluctuations in the economy there was an uninterrupted steep upward trend. Between 1961 and 1965 alone, the number of car registrations in the United States rose from six million to 9,500,000 annually. When the first warning signs—increased car imports—eventually began to appear, they were either deliberately ignored or met with only a half-hearted response. The inflation of the economy had its effect here, the result of President Johnson's welfare programme and of the Vietnam War.

Despite the Vegas and Pinios and other small cars, mostly of immature design, which GM, Ford and AMC had finally, after a struggle, come round to producing, the oil crisis of 1973-74 hit the motor town like a hammer-blow. After three years of American car output dropped in 1974 by 25 per cent, and America began to fall into the worst recession since 1930. The gas guzzlers began to pile up in the plant storage sheds, as suddenly nobody

In this interview Philip Caldwell, Ford president, outlines US industry's dilemma

Demand switches to smaller models

Crysler is in deep trouble, more than a dozen car plants are closed, and many car workers are laid off. Compared with the success of imported small cars it is fair to say that Detroit did not live up to the demands of the market?

The demands of the market have changed substantially in a short period. Fuel availability problems and the rapid rise in petrol prices have shifted demand from larger cars traditionally preferred by most Americans to smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles. The American manufacturers have responded to this challenge by introducing a number of new, more fuel-efficient products, and many more are planned.

In 1979, the United States manufacturers accounted for about 55 per cent of all small cars sold in the United States, and we expect this share to grow.

It is true that the imports have increased their penetration of the United States market, but that was to be expected. Any time you have external events moving as rapidly as they have in the past year or two, you are bound to have dramatic savings in the

marketplace. In this instance, it favoured the overseas manufacturers who, for years, have been designing and building products for sale in markets where petrol sold for \$1.50 to \$2 a gallon. In the case of the Japanese, moreover, this situation has been compounded by lower labour costs.

The oil crisis of 1973-74 was taken seriously by the producers and consumers. Is there truth in the saying that Detroit did not push the small car because of low profitability?

There is no doubt that small cars are less profitable than larger cars, but there is no profit at all in units you cannot sell. During the 1973-74 oil embargo, demand for small cars rose substantially in the United States and American manufacturers made substantial shifts in production plans to serve that demand. But when petrol again became freely available, small-car demand declined and large-car demand rose.

The American industry was caught in a dilemma with the market pushing towards larger cars and government fuel-economy regulations pushing towards small cars. Can you give us some details on research and development?

Queues began to form again at petrol pumps, the market again turned towards small cars and market and regulatory pressures now are moving in the same direction. I believe that the American public now is convinced that there is an energy problem, and that small-car demand will continue. The American industry has begun offering a wide array of small, fuel-efficient cars and will offer even more in the next few years.

By the middle of this decade, the American car fleet will be essentially the same size and mix as the European fleet. The American car industry is already in the process of changing and the necessary investments until 1985 are calculated at \$80,000m. That is a lot of money. Where does it come from and where does it go?

The money will come from profits, depreciation and amortization, and, in some cases, from borrowing. It will go to develop and launch new products, build new facilities and remodel existing facilities. Ford's investment will total about \$20,000m.

Can you give us some details on research and development?

We have had some very promising success in developing a new programmed combustion engine that in many ways resembles a petrol diesel engine. It promises about a 20 per cent improvement in fuel economy, clean emissions, good acceleration and easy starting in cold weather. We hope that in the next few years it will prove feasible for manufacture.

We are also working on turbine and electric propulsion systems, but there are severe problems to be overcome before they can be produced. In addition, we are working on developing lighter weight materials for automotive uses, and on some advanced electronic control systems.

What are the basic changes in your model policy and how far will it go?

We are working to develop a wide range of smaller, lighter and more fuel-efficient vehicles that will serve the needs of our customers and be acceptable to them. Over the next few years, we will redesign and reengineer almost every vehicle we produce. The change will be more far-reaching than anything our industry has ever before undertaken.

In the spring of 1979, when

Are you planning to step up the export of American-made cars to Europe? If so, what kind of cars will be sent over the Atlantic, and is there not the danger to compete with your own European subsidiaries?

We do not expect that there will be an export of large numbers of American cars to Europe. As is the case with the 1981 Escort, many of our American cars will be similar to our European models.

Exports of North American Ford products to Europe will be primarily models that fill market niches not covered by our European lineup. The Mustang is an example of this strategy. In short, we will continue to design and build cars in Europe for Europeans.

Will there be some day a real global car?

Because the cost of introducing an entirely new line now averages \$1,000m to \$2,000m, world cars are becoming a necessity. It is a simple matter of economics. Single markets—even as massive as the United States or the EEC—will not be able to provide sufficient sales volume to support such huge costs.

However, will depend on the cooperation of various national governments in rationalizing national standards and removing other restrictions to the free flow of capital, technology and components necessary for the creation of the new generation of cars. Those nations that participate will enjoy the job, foreign exchange and access to modern products that this internationalization process can provide.

How will Detroit look in 1990?

The role of cars and lorries in personal transportation will not change greatly by 1990. But the trend to smaller, more fuel-efficient vehicles will continue. Growth in car sales will be slow but steady—about 2 per cent a year in the United States, 2.8 per cent in Europe, 5.7 per cent in the Asia-Pacific area and 6.8 per cent in Latin America. There will be increased reliance on technology to improve fuel economy. The era will bring new transmissions, increased use of diesels, front-wheel drive, electronic engine components and light-weight materials.

H.A.S.



Ford's answer to General Motors' "road cruiser". The late 1950s saw an increase in demand for these huge and thirsty cars when petrol cost only a few cents a gallon. This, coupled with the heavy restrictions on oil exporting in the 1970s, has been the main cause of the fuel shortage and petrol queues. Photograph: Colin Curwood.

market was 11.7 per cent and throughout the United States the Japanese 3.5 per cent, the long queues at the filling stations, which went on for months, were reduced by 18 per cent, or nearly \$2,900m. Ford registered a loss on its North American business of nearly \$1,000m, which was offset only through the transfer of earnings from its foreign operations, largely in Europe. Chrysler, over \$1,000m in the red, was on the point of collapse, and the worst was avoided only through the effects of Washington's support programme.

A dozen and a half American car factories have closed down, and nearly 200,000 workers in the car industry, including all employees in the industry (roughly 865,000). The United Automobile Workers trade union is afraid that the worst has not yet been reached. In the 1973 recession the big three, GM, Ford and Chrysler, laid off 250,000 workers. One prediction, which is to be taken seriously, is that American car sales in 1980 will fall back by 14 per cent to about 9,500,000.

With imports perhaps falling 10 per cent, Detroit is therefore having to reckon with the sales of 1,500,000 cars. Yet the American car industry is still thing considered, it is strong, than it looks.

Horst-Alexander Siebert

Motoring into Third World markets

A quarter of Ford's investment goes abroad

Wishful thinkers in Europe like to give the impression that the American motor industry, after years of mistakes in design policy, is bound to come off worse in the ever-tightening competition for markets. Catchphrases like "in reverse at full speed" and "a fatal disease for Detroit" are the order of the day.

Management in America's motor town is often described as " ossified, full of idle talk and bureaucracy". Many are convinced that Ford, the second-largest motor manufacturer and the fourth biggest processing concern in the world, is threatened by the same fate as Chrysler.

The facts appear to be different. Thirteen large motor manufacturers in Europe turn out 12 million cars a year, which they cannot dispose of on the same market. The Old World also has to cope with stiff competition from imports, particularly from Japan. In the United States, in contrast with the large number of car firms in Europe, only five manufacturers, including Volkswagen of America, between them accounted for nearly

\$3,000,000 in 1975, compared with \$9,100,000 in 1973.

General Motors and Ford contributed about \$1,000,000 and two million respectively to this total.

Chrysler, 907,000, American Motors 159,000 and VW Westmoreland 173,000. The American market still has a good deal of growth potential—but take into account 12,500,000 cars in 1979, all these could in theory be replaced by home manufacturers. For this reason Detroit is in a more favourable position.

All the same, the weakness of the American industry cannot be over-emphasized. The American market for cars is not merely being over-sensitive in its reactions to cyclical fluctuations in the economy, which can cause annual demand to fall by as many as two million cars.

High rates of interest, deferred payment transactions for cars are also an effective brake on sales. There is no doubt, though, that Detroit is carrying out a painful structural change. Once this is completed, United States competition could again be one jump ahead.

In the automobile industry in particular reorganization costs a great deal of time and money.

The smaller Ford Motor Company, whose foreign operations, however, are far larger than GM's (its foreign subsidiaries alone together form the seventh largest concern in the world) is investing the handsome amount of \$20,000m. This is more than three times as much as total investments over the past eight years. The investment plans for 1980 are typical of the investment project as a whole: out of the \$4,000m earmarked, \$1,000m will be invested abroad.

For this year alone Ford has two dozen expansion projects for Europe, from Saarbrücken in Germany to Dagenham. A closer look at the project plans, however, shows that the emphasis is shifting to Latin America, Asia and Africa. It is the same with General Motors. To Detroit's way of thinking it is in these Third World markets that the future lies, since it is there that the highest growth rates will be found.

It is there too that the real battle for markets will be fought, for the American companies certainly have no intention of cutting the ground from under the feet of their subsidiaries in Europe. They are

content to go on failing market caps. In 1979 GM and Ford exported respectively only 30,000 and 13,000 cars to Europe, most of which were bought by American troops stationed in Germany.

There is no doubt that Detroit is already much further advanced in its plans than the major European car companies. Every one of the American motor companies has developed so-called X models which in many respects represent a revolution in technology. They have front-wheel drive, are smaller and lighter, and economical on fuel.

It is not possible yet to identify qualitative differences. What is missing is the productive capacity. General Motors alone has four types which differ only in external appearance: the Chevrolet Citation, Pontiac Phoenix, Oldsmobile Omega and Buick Skylark. Ford is tinkering with the Escort project.

The world car is already with us—one which can be manufactured and sold anywhere. GM's is the Corvette and Ford's the Fiesta. Ford's German subsidiary was mainly concerned with its development. Compo-

gen for the Fiesta came from England, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Ireland, Germany and Austria. The cars are assembled in Valencia, Saarbrücken and Ingolstadt. Increased expansion has led to all the usual parts making partners, but it is not clear whether make an impact.

Detroit's X models are based on the Ford Escort, which is a development project that has been extended to the Ford Granada. The light car is built on a chassis of steel, but the body is made of aluminium, magnesium and plastic and has the potential of weighing 100 kg less than the current car.

The car of the future will during certain moments be a super-computer, a microprocessor, the result of great emphasis on electronics. But despite all the advances with rubber and plastic materials, though the car of the future will continue to hold the record for time.

H.A.S.



H.A.S.

Aim has been to make beef farming as attractive as dairy farming

Prices maintained by complex regulations

Most farmers in the EEC have found for a long time that it is more profitable to store beef for government storage depots than for private consumption. This means that the taxpayer and the consumer have to pay higher prices.

This problem was inherent in the planning of a common agricultural policy. Farming cattle in EEC countries is far more expensive than it is in countries such as Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, New Zealand and Australia, where there is ample space for grazing. Unlike milk production, beef production is not labour-intensive but space-intensive. In Europe land is dear, and animals have to be kept in pens during winter and supplied with expensive fodder.

It is a basic principle of EEC policy that beef farmers' earnings must be comparable with those of farmers in other kinds of agriculture. "But this is a requirement which, in the market conditions in our particular area, simply cannot be met," Herr Andreas Satt, an expert on the German cattle sale and export trade in meat and livestock, said. Consequently, in order to make up for the disadvantages high prices for beef have to be maintained through a complex system of regulations imposed from above.

It is different with pig farming, in which EEC countries are internationally competitive. In temperate zones pigs can be kept in pens, so that there is no dependence on space and the feedstocks they need can be transported over even quite long distances without too much expense. For this reason there is little government intervention in this market, although the "pig cycle"—the rise and fall of prices—is a classic problem of farming policy.

Until 1973 beef prices in EEC prices were regulated more or less in terms of supply and demand. The main peg on which the market organization rested was the "target price". This is fixed every year by the Council of Ministers, but initially reflected the conditions of the market, and breeders were guided by it in deciding how much to produce. All this changed when milk surpluses became more and more of a problem.

Those responsible for the Common Agricultural Policy argued that beef farming must be made attractive enough in relation to dairy farming for farmers to decide to switch. Not only were grants made available



Experimental beef unit at the Rowett Research Institute outside Aberdeen.

for slaughter and conversion to beef farming, but beef prices were raised in 1973, 1974 and 1975 by more than 10 per cent. But the flood of surplus cattle went on growing, and there were larger supplies of unmarketable meat. A change cannot be made overnight, simply by hanging different labels around animals' necks.

The numbers of beef cattle in EEC countries went up at a stroke. Farmers no longer ran any risk. In 1973 a policy of permanent intervention was introduced, whereby governments undertook to buy beef at

a fixed intervention price no matter how great the supply.

The intervention price, which started with a 7 per cent and then, since 1977, 10 per cent below the target price, was intended only as a support for socially motivated prices and incomes policies. It was meant to prevent the market price from falling below that level.

Farmers began to be guided by this guaranteed price, so that production rose. Self-sufficiency in beef in EEC countries went up from 82 per cent in 1972 to nearly 100 per cent. As a result, ever since 1974 the market price has fallen below the intervention price for an average period of only three weeks in the EEC as a whole, and not at all in Germany. Farmers find it more

profitable, in fact, to sell their meat to government cold-storage depots than on the free market.

The cost to the taxpayer is considerable. To keep a tonne of beef in storage costs more than £1 a day. Even on the scale of 200,000 tonnes—and at the beginning of 1980 the stockpile amounted to 258,13 tonnes—this represents an annual outlay on storage costs of almost £75m.

A kilogram of frozen beef is worth almost £1 less than a kilogram of fresh meat, which adds up to another £250m. So a year with an average storage time of eight months. All in all the EEC has spent more than £1,500m in beef intervention payments since 1973. This is equal to the whole of German development aid for almost two years.

Until 1973 Argentina was Germany's biggest foreign supplier, but now plays very little part. The import ban imposed by the EEC to protect its Common Agricultural Policy has technically been lifted, but in practice, apart from a few countries, importing is next to impossible. In October, 1979, for instance, the price of beef in Germany, with a world market price of the equivalent of DM7, rose to DM14.98 a kilogram, or nearly £4, through the effect of import tax, price adjustment levy, exchange rates and VAT. Anybody willing to pay this price still had to meet other strict requirements.

The upshot has been—much to the indignation of the developing countries, which were won over by the EEC at the end of the 1960s to accelerate their beef production—that the intervention subsidy on the price paid for exports was lowered from DM9.15 to DM2.99.

This situation is unlikely to change. Meat consumption per head in the EEC is going up, mainly because of the high price of beef, the chief beneficiaries are the big breeders. The EEC Commission, in spite of the numerous proposals which have been put forward as a possible solution of the problem, is accordingly reckoning on a further increase in the stockpile of beef.

Hans-Jürgen Mahnke

A dabbler in deep water

Industrial centre needs clear role

"A lamentable record." "A failure all along the line." Such are the harsh judgements being made of the Centre for Industrial Development, the joint body founded early in 1977 by the EEC and the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries which are party to the Lomé Convention.

It was set up to take practical action to promote industrial cooperation, which was to be the centrepiece of the new relations between the Nine and the ACP countries, but three years later it is still on the starting line. This lack of progress has prompted the Community authorities and the ACP countries to dismiss the men in charge of the centre and they have given notice to Mr Thiesen (Luxembourg), the director, and Mr Akaiarela (Nigeria), the assistant director.

In the words of a senior official at the European Commission: "He was overconfident in his approach, failing to take the normal precautions". This is the main criticism made of Mr Thiesen. Lacking in African experience, he set about his task without apparently displaying very much clear-sightedness. Thus he enthusiastically went in for discarded ideas which had long been recognized as such by old hands in African development: for instance, projects to build a small steel plant using scrap metal at its raw material which European experts had found to be not feasible 15 years ago.

The centre management reacts to this criticism by pointing out that, despite the serious obstacles to the industrialization of the developing countries, in the past three years it has considered 379 projects for technical assistance and that 21 of these are already in progress, including six to which European businesses have contributed substantial share capital. The Community authorities and the ACP countries challenge this "lame record", claiming that it was the centre's policy to take credit for the success of various exercises in which it had played only a marginal role.

Wherever the merits of this argument, the commission has stated officially that "the achievements of the Lomé Convention are fairly modest in industrial cooperation".

What is the reason for this failure? The feature of the centre which should have been strongest as a joint body able to work between the two partners in the event has proved to be the great weakness of the operational support for industrial cooperation between the Nine and the ACP countries. Both partners were distrustful

of the centre from the outset, because it was not under their direct control. Its task accordingly has not been made easier by either side. Some people even go so far as to claim that "bananas skins in plenty" have been put in its path.

From the viewpoint of the European Commission and the European Investment Bank (EIB), the centre is seen as an interloper. Having no appropriations with which to finance projects and only a small staff of 10, the centre has found it difficult to establish itself among the Community institutions traditionally operating in Africa. It is particularly revealing that it has had almost no contact with the EEC delegations in the ACP countries, which are excellent monitoring stations for keeping abreast of those countries' needs.

Moreover, in the absence of a clear definition of its role, the centre has been active in all manner of areas; this has surely been its management's second greatest mistake and has earned it a reputation in Brussels for dozing.

In order to put the centre on course, the EEC and the ACP countries have decided, in addition to the closure of management, to double its annual budget to ECU 5m compared with ECU 2.5m in each of the first three years of its existence (1 ECU = £2).

Will this be enough to launch the centre properly at last? Many people in Brussels very much doubt it. In order to achieve progress, they explain, it would be necessary to begin by establishing a clear definition of its role, under which it would restrict itself to the organization of operations between European and African small and medium-sized business.

There is an area which falls outside the scope of the European Development Fund (EDF) and the EIB, which on the industrial side of their activities concentrate exclusively on large projects.

They add that the centre, which at present has to seek EDF aid for the cash to fund the smallest of schemes, must be given a proper budget with which to finance operations on its own account. Finally, as its own account. Finally, as its own account.

Marcel Scotto

Building a European concept

Back to common political roots

Traditions rooted in the Gréco-Latin heritage of our Western culture have inspired in-European political thought a corpus of concepts, references and themes which is common ground for the various European nations—a common fund-making for an exchange of ideas, the necessary foundation for all scientific research. There is still a need for a European structure transcending national frontiers, however, and an original structure, the European Consortium for Political Research, was set up in 1970 and has already achieved considerable standing and prestige in the scientific world.

The consortium was formed after discussions between four men: the late Stein Rocken of Bergen, who was a true visionary in the cause of European cooperation; Jean Blondel, who set up the department of political science at Essex, determined from the outset that it should be clearly international in its outlook; and Jean Touchard and Serge Huret of the Fondation Nationale des Sciences Politiques in Paris. This group was soon joined by three more pioneers of European political science: Sir Norman Chester for many years Warden of Nuffield College, Oxford; Rudolf Wildenmann who has added a new dimension—modern and international—to his department in Mainz; Hans Daider who, at Leiden and more recently at the European University Institute in Florence, has promoted inter-European research with unfailing energy.

However, these men's cooperation would not have been enough without the original financial support of the Ford Foundation and the active and dependable assistance of one of its representatives, Peter de Jong. The consortium quickly developed beyond all expectations, despite the fairly heavy subscriptions payable by member institutions. Its membership has increased more than tenfold from nine founder members.

The consortium now has 96 member universities or research centres from 15 European countries. The list of countries, with the number of institutions in the consortium, is: Britain (25), France (11), West Germany (11), The Netherlands (nine), Italy (eight), Sweden (five), Belgium (five), Switzerland (four), Denmark (four), Norway (four), Finland (three), Spain (three), Ireland (two), Austria (one) and Iceland (one).

Every three years delegates from the member institutions attend a council meeting and elect the 12-member executive committee, which in turn elects its own chairman (now Professor Wildenmann of Mannheim) and appoints the executive director, who is responsible for running the affairs of the consortium with support from a small, efficient administrative structure. The bulk of the consortium's finance comes from members' subscriptions, but additional funds are provided by foundations.

The consortium's best-known activity is its annual congress, formally known as the joint sessions of workshops, at which it organizes some 20 workshops. It is attended each year by about 300 political scientists from the institutions in membership of the consortium and

On the contrary

Le Major Thompson à Bruxelles

Si, à l'instant de ce chirurgien qui ouvrit un jour un Anglais, un de ses confrères belges ouvrirait un Eurocrate, je me demande ce qu'il y trouverait.

Des soucis, of course, ainsi que des projets—beaucoup de projets. Des ambitions supranationales. De la tentation dirigiste, sinon totalitaire. Des avantages sociaux hors taxe. Mais surtout de la confusion linguistique. Les Eurocrates ne parlent pas le français, mais le désespérant.

C'est une Anglaise, journaliste de son état, épouse d'un fonctionnaire du Marché commun, qui a inventé l'expression "Eurocrate". On ne connaît pas la réaction de son mari. Je me demande même s'il était dans le tableau, car il va sans dire que tout Eurocrate moyen est un cadre... peut-être même un cadre supérieur.

By Jove! il est doué, l'Eurocrate! Il n'est pas seulement constructif, mais constructeur: à ses moments perdus, il se retrouve enfermé dans sa fermette, où il fait le pont pour rallonger son weekend.

Au bureau, par contre, ces hauts fonctionnaires ont souvent la vue basse, à force de regarder de si près les dessous des cartes européennes. C'est pourquoi ils se méfient de ceux qu'ils appellent les "gouvernements nationaux"—afin de les distinguer d'un éventuel gouvernement européen.

Well! C'est toutefois avec ces gouvernements que notre Eurocrate espère établir un dialogue permanent—ce qui laisse supposer que la supranationalité n'est pas pour demain.

1. En français dans le texte. Le major veut dire sans doute "in the picture", expression argotique anglaise qui signifie "au parfum". (Note du traducteur.)

2. Positif. A moins que le major n'ait voulu dire "constrictif". (N.D.T.) Pangloss.

BUSINESS PERSPECTIVES in association with THE TIMES present a one day conference:

CHINA 1980 -THE WAY AHEAD FOR TRADE AFTER THE 'REASSESSMENT'

Chairman:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Armstrong of Sanderstead,
Chairman, Midland Bank Ltd.

Speakers will include:

Holger Hansen, General Manager, East Asiatic Co.
The Rt. Hon. Edward Heath, MBE, MP
Stanley Lubman, a leading U.S. lawyer specialising in Chinese law and foreign trade
Lord Nelson of Stafford, Chairman, GEC Ltd. and President, Sino-British Trade Council
Cecil Parkinson, MP, Minister for Trade

This conference will provide those in business, industry and banking with an up to date assessment of the new developments which will affect trade with China in the foreseeable future. The conference will assess China's current and future foreign trade practices and policies, the current leadership and commitment to economic modernisation, the growing autonomy of the regions, current and likely future legislation relating to licensing, joint ventures, counter-trade and taxation, developments in finance and banking etc.

London Hilton Hotel—Thursday, 20th March, 1980.

BOOKING FORM:

To Business Perspectives, Box No. 0286F, The Times, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, or Tel: 01-584 3132 or Telex: 8954665 GITS PERSPECTIV. VAT No. 2419935 44.

Please reserve place/s at CHINA 1980 Conference. Please invoice company £95+VAT £109.25 per delegate or please send further information.

Name(s): _____

Position: _____

Address: _____

Tel: _____

Company: _____



New Printing House Square, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

BARGAINING WITH EUROPE

There are two ways of looking at Britain's contribution to the budget of the European Community and the efforts that the Government is making to reduce them. One is to measure the difficulties that still remain if a satisfactory settlement is to be reached at the summit in Brussels at the end of this month. The other is to look at the progress that has been made so far, at the Dublin summit last year and since. It never looked easy to achieve a "broad balance" between what this country puts into the Community budget and what it gets out. Britain's net contribution for this year has been estimated at some £1,100m, and we have been asking our partners to relieve us of, or nearly all, of that. But even at Dublin there was an offer of some £350m, through a reduction in British payments into the budget, and there was also agreement that the Commission should examine ways of increasing expenditure in Britain out of the budget. The Commission has since done that, with a list of various types of spending which could be carried out in Britain, and which could fill all or part of the remaining gap.

This is in fact the normal process of Community bargaining, in which the parties start out from positions that are far apart and try to reach a compromise. In this case, however, it needs to be remembered that Britain does have a strong case for a reduction in its contribution, and that it is not failing to show Com-

munity spirit in asking for it. In fact, how far the others, including France, are prepared to meet the British request could be seen as a test of their Community spirit. It is in no way in line with Community principles that one of the poorer members should be required to subsidize most of the others through the budget. Besides, by drawing attention to the lop-sided nature of the budget, with the predominance of spending on agriculture, Britain is serving the interests of consumers and taxpayers throughout the Community.

It is to be hoped that the bargaining process will lead to a solution at Brussels, at least in principle. Details are now being worked out of the ways in which Britain might receive money from the Community budget for transport, public utilities, coal mining and urban renewal, for instance, so that when the summit is held agreement should only be necessary on the amounts. The bargaining is being carried out without specific threats, but it is right that Britain should hold some weapons in reserve. One target for a veto, if Britain does not get satisfaction, should be any proposed increase in agricultural prices, whatever the complaints from Britain's own farmers, because of the weight in Britain's difficulties of the common agricultural policy.

ten judges would agree on the sensible result. Their appreciation of what would be sensible may easily differ as much as their linguistic or semantic interpretation of statutory provisions.

What factors would then take into account when deciding common sense? Would they be entitled to consider extraneous circumstances? If so, would not their assessment of the "sensible result" involve them in reaching a political or emotional appreciation? We have, especially in recent months, usually supported Lord Denning in his interpretation of statute, in preference to the view taken by the House of Lords, but we have done so because we have been of the opinion that his more liberal approach to a particular law happened also to be the better way of doing justice. His new test, however, would not merely involve choosing the more just of two tenable options, but would superimpose a completely new criterion of interpretation. Much as his instincts are to be admired, he is, in this instance, going too far.

LORD DENNING BOWLS TOO WIDE

Lord Denning, in the course of his stimulating judgment in the jury-vetting case, suggested the following way of resolving the undoubted confusion which often arises from different courts and judges interpreting the meaning of statutory provisions in vastly different ways: "Whenever you have a choice between two interpretations, it is for the judges to decide which to adopt. The choice is a matter of policy for the law—which gives the most sensible result? It is not a semantic or linguistic exercise. Nine times out of ten you will find that judges will agree on what is the sensible result—even though they disagree on the semantics or linguistic result."

Lord Denning's approach is superficially attractive. He can call in support the fact that in some of the more recent cases of controversy, especially those dealing with trade union immunities, a number of judges expressed the view that, on merit, they would have liked to have come to a particular decision, but felt compelled, on looking at the words used, in the statute, to conclude the opposite.

THE RISKS OF A SOUND POLICY

Two approaches to the education of handicapped children clashed in the debate over the Warnock report, whose main conclusions were belatedly accepted by the Government yesterday. Historically, provision for children with physical or mental disabilities drew up somewhat apart from the ordinary educational system. Charitable initiative tended to recognize new categories of need successively and separately, and (in spite of the intentions behind the 1944 Education Act) education authorities usually preferred until only a few years ago to provide separate schools rather than develop provision in ordinary schools. The motive was to ensure that handicapped children received special care and attention, but the effect was also to confirm them in a sense of being different and dependent, set apart from the ordinary life of the community.

In reality there is no sharp distinction between children who are handicapped and those who are not, and the Warnock committee proposed new arrangements taking account of the fact that a continuum of ability

exists. The statutory categories which label children according to the nature of their disabilities should be replaced by a system assessing them according to their actual educational needs. Some children will, of course, always need care that ordinary schools cannot provide, but the gulf between ordinary and special education should be made as small as possible. At the same time, the latter category should be widened to include what is now known as remedial education, making special education something that as many as one child in five might receive at some stage of their school careers.

The aim of removing a stigma is an excellent one, and the plan should in principle mean a great increase in flexibility. But it is impossible wholly to dismiss some misgivings about its implementation. The idea behind separate provision was special care and thought it would be too crude to say that future children with handicaps may exchange the drawbacks of mollycoddling for those of being tossed unprotected into the educational rough and tumble, it is true that extensive and costly provision needs to be made to ensure that they do not suffer. Teachers will need special in-service training; new and more refined expert assessments will need to be made of each child's educational needs, and some physical modification of school buildings will no doubt be necessary. The report calls for a large expansion of nursery schooling, and provision for the handicapped over-sixteens.

This would be required at a time when education everywhere is afflicted with sharp spending cuts, and parental concern about mixed-ability teaching is already acute. The Government's expenditure plans allow for spending on children with special needs to remain steady while the number of such children is falling in line with demographic trends. This provides some latitude, but not much. It would be a travesty of the Warnock plan (but squarely in line with precedent in the field of mental health) if separate facilities were run down before adequate provision had been made outside.

Cuts in BBC music

From Mr Ian Wallace
Sir, The BBC's announcement (February 29) that it proposes to eliminate nearly half its orchestra, to be interpreted in two ways. If Mr McFettrick is in earnest he is attacking the need for a catastrophe. If he is using shock tactics to underline the necessity of finding other means of paying for the BBC's enormous contribution to most of all kinds in this country, his statement may have provided the necessary stimulus.

Catastrophe is not too strong a word for orchestral players living in Scotland and Northern Ireland who have little chance of another job in those countries, but the implications go further. Traditionally, regional BBC house orchestras have provided invaluable experience for gifted young players and for some of our best conductors at the start of their careers; an important part of the corporation's role as a major patron of the arts. Add the blow to national pride which the disbanding of these orchestras would inevitably cause ("as a Scot my reaction is: 'Why the hell should Scotland have to be content with one symphony orchestra in the latter half of the twentieth century?'") and it becomes more likely that our writers are either wrong in the hope of some other solution being found, or a disaster.

Cuts are an accepted necessity and the corporation is obliged to

influence public opinion against it. A good orchestra takes years to build. A school class without a skilled music teacher miss something that might have enriched their lives. When we start cutting at the fabric of our cultural life we must first be quite sure that there is no alternative.

Yours faithfully,
IAN WALLACE,
President,
The Incorporated Society of Musicians,
10 Stratford Place, W1.

Riding shotgun

From Colonel H. C. B. Rogers
Sir, Mr J. R. Spears is quite wrong (February 29) in saying that in the early days it was the custom to shoot the ticket collector on the railway between Peshawar and Landi Kotal. Indeed, the only rule in the Khyber about shooting was that it was not to be done within a hundred yards of the road or railway, or across either. When I was stationed in the Khyber Pass in 1923-30, one Pathan shot another on Landi Kotal railway station. The man's village was fined Rs 100 for shooting within a hundred yards of the railway.

Yours faithfully,
H. C. B. ROGERS,
209 Reading Road,
Wokingham,
Berkshire.
February 28.

Immune to reason

From Mr P. J. Stewart
Sir, The commission investigating the ex-Shah's alleged crime is not a "meaningless tribunal" (The Times, February 21). Its meaning is also all too clear to terrorists all over the world: that government will cede rather than risk the lives of embassy staff.

It is scandalous that after encouraging violence against an embassy for more than three months, Iran still enjoys almost normal diplomatic relations with most countries, including our own.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. STEWART,
St Cross College,
Oxford.
February 28.

Cruise missiles in Britain

From Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul

Sir, The letter in today's issue (February 27) signed by 10 professors, whose knowledge of the subject matter is clearly minimal, is so naive and short-sighted that one wonders if it is inaccurate that one wonders if it is to be taken seriously.

The letter compares the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan with the decision by the Nato Council (not just the United States) to deploy cruise missiles in Britain and in four other European countries and advocates some sort of trade-off with the Soviet Union—withdrawal from Afghanistan for cruise missiles in Britain. In support of this ludicrous suggestion the professors claim that the deployment of cruise missiles in Britain will "multiply the lethal danger of accident or miscalculation".

Nuclear warheads on manned aircraft and missiles, including United States aircraft and missiles, have been deployed in Britain since the early 1950s. There have been no accidents and no miscalculations in the past thirty years.

The Nato Council's decision to deploy cruise missiles in Britain and Europe is intended to redress the serious imbalance in theatre nuclear weapons (which favours the Soviet Union) and improve Nato's capability to deter war, not make it more likely as the professors erroneously assume. Britain has been a target for nuclear attack since the Soviet Union acquired nuclear weapons in 1949. It is still, and will remain, a target for nuclear attack whether or not cruise missiles are deployed on her soil.

The professors beseech the Government to reverse the decision which gave authority for cruise missiles to be deployed in Britain, and if this should fail, they urge the people of Britain to join their band of brothers to contest the installation of cruise missiles in Britain".

The vast majority of British people are professors of common sense; they will do nothing of the sort. The people of Britain and indeed of the whole Nato alliance have no wish to become part of the Soviet communist empire either by war or subversion.

Yours faithfully,
STEWART MENAUL,
The Lodge,
Frensham Vale,
Lower Bourne,
Farnham,
Surrey.
February 27.

Public relations

From Miss Eirlys Roberts

Sir, May I support your leading article of March 1, "Explain it to the people"?

After the last war, Sir Stafford Cripps set up inside the Cabinet Office a unit whose job it was to explain to as many people as would listen grim facts of the country's economic situation. He recruited, as head, S. C. Leslie from the gas industry, (which has always been good at public relations, whatever Bernard Levin's mother may say) and Lydia Horton from the Ministry of Food (which, during the war, had actually persuaded the English to eat green vegetables).

Many listened and, since the language was plain, understood. Not everyone agreed with the conclusions, as was their right. What mattered was that the Government had sufficient faith in the intelligence of its people so to explain its policies. Since then, no government, Conservative or Labour, has shown the same faith.

As you say in your leader, but more elegantly, it's about time that one of them did.

Yours sincerely,
EIRLYS ROBERTS,
8 Lloyd Square, WC1.
March 2.

Cabins in the sky

From Mr G. E. Powderham

Sir, British Airways have recently announced that they are withdrawing their first-class travel facilities between London and Paris from the end of March and later from other European routes. They are to offer a club class which is a "nice" way of saying, less room and less service for less money—but presumably making more profit.

This is just the latest of many gradual but consistent erosions of International first-class facilities, which are still going on. Must the answers to operating economic problems always be to provide less quality and less service?

Are the wealthier clients and business executive customers of British Airways (we take more care of you!) so unimportant that they don't need to be asked?

If cheap fares are all that eventually matter air travel is going to become an increasingly drab and dreary business. A grim prospect for those of us who have to travel. Who said "Exporting can be fun"?

Yours faithfully,
G. E. POWDERHAM,
Roussel Laboratories Limited,
Roussel House,
Wembley Park, Middlesex.
February 25.

Stern fellowship

From Lord Lever of Manchester and others

Sir, Laurence M. Stern was one of the creators of the modern Washington Post, and was admired by journalists all over the world. When he died, tragically young, last summer, several of the obituaries made a point of his special friendship with and generous help to British journalists in particular in Washington.

A group of his friends in Britain has decided that the best way of commemorating this work of education is to continue it. Many of your readers may be interested to know that Benjamin Bradlee, the editor of the Washington Post, has agreed to take one young British journalist for three months every summer to work on the national staff of the Washington Post as the Lawrence Stern fellow.

We would like this letter to be an invitation to any young journa-

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hyper-inflation and public spending

From Professor Sir Henry Phelps

Sir, In his broadcast interview after last week's censure debate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer treated monetarism not as one theory among others but as an incontrovertible principle like the law of gravitation. I do not know what economic principle any government can proceed upon that has such certainty. If a principle is to guide policy it must forecast how people will respond to the measures that government takes.

These people are for the economic men that may suffice for model building and the writing of equations, but the men and women of these islands as they are minded today. How they will respond to monetary constraint can only be a matter of judgment.

We must ask if it will bring about that lasting change in their attitude towards pay claims and the way that groups think themselves justified in making of their bargaining power, which is the necessary condition for ending cost inflation. Monetarists used to expect this change in attitudes to be brought about by an inhibiting adjustment of expectations. They look for it now through the contraction of demand and rise of unemployment, and the prospect this makes plain that further pay rises will cost more jobs. But the question is whether this change in attitudes will be more than temporary. Let us suppose that the depression is carried far enough to suppress the accustomed impulse towards pay rises across a wide front. Let us suppose too that the Government's strategy follows its intended course, and after two or three years an industrial revival sets in vigorously. Must we not expect that pent-up claims will be asserted then, as they used to be in the recovery from the trough of the old business cycle, but this time also with an intensity fed by the belief that the trough was inflicted by the Government?

In this respect monetarism is far from assured of what is claimed as a great advantage over incomes policy. It has been pointed out that in this country—in the Netherlands and Scandinavia the record has been different—Incomes policy has not held for more than two years together, and has been followed by an outburst. We have yet to see whether monetarism is not also temporary in its effect.

Moreover, it does not work constructively meanwhile. If restraint is not to be enforced by the iron hand of unemployment indefinitely it must come to be accepted voluntarily, out of understanding and citizenship, as the rule of law is generally accepted. The problem is how to gain sufficient acceptance of guidelines for them to be enforceable in a field where hitherto there have been no such restraints on self-interest. There is this to be said for a renewed attempt to develop incomes policy, that it is educational, and it is not divisive. Appeals towards pay and custom are dead laid: it would have been given up in favour of guidelines when these first laid down. But in tripartite negotiations at the national level and in procedures developed for working under our incomes policy rest an appeal on reason and the spread of information. Monetarism by contrast relies on impersonal market forces in a field of human relations, and deals with fellow countrymen at arm's length: it hardens attitudes and alienates. Neither

monetarism nor incomes policy offers the immediate prospect of instituting a lasting order, but incomes policy works towards the change in attitudes without which order cannot be kept in the longer run.

Yours sincerely,
HENRY PHELPS BROWN,
16 Bradmore Road,
Oxford.
March 3.

From Sir Peter Proby

Sir, I strongly support the Government's general policy of trying to reduce public expenditure. But I am worried because they seem to be getting about the job by using a blunt instrument instead of a selective scalpel. And they do not appear to be giving sufficient thought to possible ways of helping those who will be worst affected by the reduction of public services.

There are many voluntary associations working in the fields in which public services are being cut. These associations could help to compensate for some of the cuts by stimulating self-help within the local communities. But many of them depend upon employing one salaried professional who is their county or regional secretary, and inflation is making it ever more difficult to raise the money for this professional's salary. The paradoxical fact is that the need to reduce expenditure on public services strengthens the case for giving grant aid for the administrative costs of voluntary associations, so that they can keep their organizations in being. The more public expenditure is cut, the more important it is to have a policy for stimulating voluntary associations and community self-help, even although this will involve some expenditure.

Yours truly,
PETER PROBY,
Pordle Green,
Elton,
Peterborough.
February 28.

From Sir Geoffrey Vickers, VC

Sir, Your leader on hyper-inflation (February 26) asks the good guys whether their alternatives include more taxation. As good economists and monetarists they might reply:

"Yes, we want to make direct taxation at least to its former level; to cut indirect taxation though not to a commensurate extent; and to use the saving partly to slow the rate of cuts in public expenditure and partly to reduce the borrowing requirement". Such a package would be far more deflationary than the present one and perhaps far less socially divisive. And it would at least make government policy credible, which it cannot be whilst public impoverishment is seen as so largely self-imposed.

Your analysis seems to me to confirm the view that the reduction of the basic rate of income tax last year was financially and psychologically the most inept and untimely decision of the century. But the good guys can hardly say so.

Yours very truly,
GEOFFREY VICKERS,
The Grange,
Manor Road,
Gorring,
Reigate,
Surrey.
February 28.

Sprucing up hillsides

From Mr David Miles

Sir, With regard to the present discussions about afforestation it is worth considering that the uplands of Britain are to a large extent a man-made environment. Clearance of their natural tree cover was begun at least as early as the fourth millennium BC by the first farmers.

As a result the uplands are a rich repository of archaeological remains: prehistoric and later settlements, ancient fields and burial mounds. These are being preserved by the traditional pastoral farming practices of the highland zone while contemporary sites have been extensively destroyed in the lowlands. The recent ploughing-up of moorland margins, on Exmoor for example, has already led to the erosion of archaeological evidence. A large programme of afforestation which would have serious implications for archaeology in just those areas where archaeologists are a rare species and little systematic survey work has been done.

Yours faithfully,
DAVID MILES,
Honorary Secretary,
Council for British Archaeology
Countryside Committee,
32 Bear Close,
Woodstock,
Oxfordshire.
February 28.

Sound an alarm

From Mr Robert Tear

Sir, I would like to add my voice to the concern being expressed over the future of



COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
March 3: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh this afternoon will open the 1980 Royal Ideal Home Exhibition at Earls Court and were received upon arrival by the Mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea (Councillor Christopher Walford) and the Vice-Chairman (Chairman, Associated Newspapers Group Ltd).

The Duchess of Grafton, Mr Robert Fellowes and Lieutenant-Colonel Blair Stewart-Wilson were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh was present this evening at a dinner in aid of the Home for Aged Jews (President Mr C. Elson) at the King David Suite, the Cumberland Place, W1 and was received upon arrival by the Vice-President (Sir Charles Abraham), Wing Commander Antony Nicholson was in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
March 3: The Duke of Gloucester as Ranger attended a Banquet and Celebration in aid of Epping Forest Centenary Trust at Whitbread's Banqueting Hall, Chiswell Street, London EC1 this evening.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh will attend a cocktail party for the British Lions' Lions Club in aid of the 1980 America's Cup challenge at the Mansion House on March 6.

Princess Anne will open the London Transport Museum at Covent Garden on March 28.

The Duke and Duchess of Kent will attend a recital given by Miss Maura Lyanpatti at the Royal College of Osteopaths on March 18. Tickets, at £7 for the concert, reception and dinner, are obtainable from Mrs V. Parry, 27 Sussex Place, London NW1 4SP. (Telephone: 01-733 9256.)

Latest appointments



Mr Frank Judd, former Labour MP for Portsmouth, North, and Minister of State for Overseas Development in 1976-77, who has been appointed director of Voluntary Service Overseas. He succeeds Mr David Collett.

Other appointments include:

Captain D. M. Eckersley-Martin to be promoted rear-admiral on July 7 and to be Flotilla Officer Sea Training in September in succession to Rear-Admiral A. J. Whetstone.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Powell-Jones and Miss P. E. Fraser. The engagement is announced and the marriage will take place on March 29 between Robert, son of Mr J. E. Powell-Jones, CMG, and Mrs Ann Faludan and Fiona Elizabeth, daughter of the Hon Hugh Fraser, MP, and Lady Antonia Fraser.

Mr A. H. O. Brassey and Mrs S. S. Burgoyne. The engagement is announced between Antony, eldest son of Colonel Sir Hugh Brassey, of The Manor Farm, Little Somerford, Chippenham, Wiltshire, and Susie, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Fuglesang, of Upper Ease, Ansty, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

Mr J. H. Farrington and Miss C. J. Miers. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of the Rev C. C. and Mrs Luxmoore, of Headingley Vicarage, Leeds, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Watson, of Silverwood House, Sandy Way, Cobham, Surrey.

Mr A. M. G. Martelli and Miss G. M. F. Weld. The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Commander G. A. Martelli, RN (retired), and Mrs Martelli, of Wooth Manor, Bridport, Dorset, and Gabriel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Weld MC and Mrs Weld, of Chideock Manor, Bridport, Dorset.

Mr J. V. Luxmoore and Miss S. A. S. Watson. The engagement is announced between Jonathan, son of the Rev C. C. and Mrs Luxmoore, of Headingley Vicarage, Leeds, and Sally, daughter of Mr and Mrs J. D. Watson, of Silverwood House, Sandy Way, Cobham, Surrey.

Mr A. M. G. Martelli and Miss G. M. F. Weld. The engagement is announced between the youngest son of Lieutenant-Colonel Commander G. A. Martelli, RN (retired), and Mrs Martelli, of Wooth Manor, Bridport, Dorset, and Gabriel, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. J. Weld MC and Mrs Weld, of Chideock Manor, Bridport, Dorset.

Marriage
Mr T. J. Davies and Miss A. V. Longworth. The marriage took place on March 1 at the Parish Church of St Mary, Salford, Brixton, between Mr Terence John Davies, son of Mr and Mrs T. J. Davies, 104 Frederick Street, London SE1, and Miss Amanda Vivien Longworth, daughter of Mr and Mrs W. R. Longworth of Folly Orchard, The Forest, Bristol.

The reception was held at the Francis Hotel, Bath.

Mr Anthony Garrett, aged 62, a director of the Harlech Television Group and of T. J. and J. Smith, and former chairman and managing director of Imperial Tobacco, to be chairman of the National Association of Boys' Clubs in succession to Eric Spender.

Mr Dennis Farr, director of the City Museums and Art Gallery, Birmingham, to be director of the Courtauld Institute Galleries, London University, in succession to Philip Troutman, curator of the collections.

Mr John Harris, deputy county education officer for Essex, to be county education officer.

Mr Robert Sharp, aged 43, a deputy county education officer for Somerset to be deputy county education officer for Essex.

Dr Donald Eligh to be chairman of the Society for Research into Higher Education; Miss Harriet Greenaway to be vice-chairman; Dr David Gilroy to be secretary; Mr David Billings to be treasurer; Mr Rowland Eastoe to be administrator.

Lord Winstanley, chairman of the Countryside Commission, broadcaster and journalist, to be a new member of the White Space Amenity Commission. Professor Elizabeth Brummett, professor of economics at Lancaster University, Mr Mark Andrew, member of West Yorkshire county council, and Mr E. C. J. Whittam, accountant and chairman of Shropshire County Council.

Legal
Mr Geoffrey John Bians to be a circuit judge on the South Eastern Circuit.

European début for Russian dancers

The Russian ballet dancers Leonid Kozlov and Valentina Kovalova, who defected from the Bolshoi in the United States last autumn, make their first European appearances at a gala on March 16 at the London Coliseum. Natalia Makarova, Zizi Jeanmaire and Anthony Dowell are also appearing.

Architect report

By Charles McKeown

The principal "new sees" of development in Britain's history have left us with an architectural legacy possibly unrivalled in Europe.

The age of cotton left fine spinning mills: of lace the great factories in the Lace Market in Nottingham; of railways the great stations and bridges; of the Victoria Embankment, and fine Victorian sewage pumping stations such as that at Abbey Mills; of iron and steel Coalbrookdale; of coal, Cardiff castle, Castell Coch and the fine buildings of Butcher Lane; of canals, the entire network and special enclosures such as Stourport and Stoke Bruerne; of coal power Battersea and Bankside power stations.

Some of Britain's finest architects were involved in these creations. The tradition continues into the 1930s when the three "new" ages all created a worthwhile inheritance: the Art Deco factory boom along the arterial roads into London, with landmarks like the Daily Mirror Building, the Art Deco and Moderne cinemas such as those produced by Oscar Deutsch and his architects Harry Weedon and George Cole; and the growth in road transport leading to fine garages, filling stations and showrooms.

This year, the architects, Architects Design Group, won the Financial Times Award for Industrial Architecture with the new Tate Britain building just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

This year, the architects, Architects Design Group, won the Financial Times Award for Industrial Architecture with the new Tate Britain building just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

Although possibly the most original were the cast iron creations by Victor Horta for the Paris Metro, the surrealistic stations designed by Charles Holden for London Transport at Arches Grove and Caledonian Road, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

This year, the architects, Architects Design Group, won the Financial Times Award for Industrial Architecture with the new Tate Britain building just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

This year, the architects, Architects Design Group, won the Financial Times Award for Industrial Architecture with the new Tate Britain building just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would build Norman Foster's exciting scheme for Hammersmith Broadway has been kindled again, though the architect of the Dutch developer, Brederoo, who prefers a "safer" architect. If so, it is sad to see the fledgling steps of an important British public authority towards enlightened patronage bravely taken.

The traditionalists, however, remain. British Gas has made a point of ensuring that the new installations for North Sea Gas are of the highest order. Several of these new buildings, including that glistening steel coffee-table at the entrance to just north of Peterborough at Glinton, have won top awards and architectural commendations.

The underground system in Britain and Europe were viewed as opportunities for creating some special.

British Steel is not really in a position to commission exciting new buildings, although in Scotland it has had a number of gems designed for it by Raebach and Hall.

For the most part, commercial developments are controlled by the British Corporation, architectural patronage is the lowest in Europe.

The faint glimmer of hope that London Transport would

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

LAING

make ideas take shape

Stock markets

FT Index 463.5, down 3.6

FT GE 64.60, down 0.15

Sterling

\$2.2420, down 3.1 cents

Index 72.6, down 0.6

Dollar

Index 86.5, unchanged

Gold

\$637.5, down 32

Money

3 mth sterling 184-184

3 mth Euro \$ 17-17

6 mth Euro \$ 17-17

IN BRIEF

Meccano workers served with writs

Nineteen workers who have taken sick in the ship at the Mersey dry docks have been ordered to appear before a High Court judge.

A member of the parent company, Airtex Management, a solicitor and a policeman delivered the summons to the Edge Hill, Liverpool, factory last night.

Some were plied to the door and others pushed through the letterbox," said Mr John Lynch, secretary of the joint shop stewards committee.

But for the moment he said, the ship would continue. The men still hoped a buyer could be found.

Fison's profits fall

Fisons, the agricultural chemicals and fertilizer group, had a difficult year in 1979 with pre-tax profits dropping quarter to £17.2m. Industrial disputes, bad weather and the strength of sterling are blamed for lost profits of £2.4m.

Financial Editor, page 19

Anti-dumping rumours

Rumours are widespread in Washington of an impending anti-dumping suit being filed by US Steel and possibly other steel companies. The companies refused to comment.

Giants play politics, page 18

Rates curb sought

Avon Rubber Co, which employs about 3,000 employees at its factories at Midsomer Norton, Bradford-on-Avon, Frome, Chippenham and Weymouth, is making a last-minute attempt to halve a proposed 22 per cent County rates rise, which will endanger jobs, the company claims. Letters have been sent to the 88 county councils who meet today.

Bourse quotes imposed

Import quotes have been imposed on Indonesian bourses by the EEC Commission after representations from Britain. One 150,000 bourses can be imposed during 1980 compared with 240,000 last year.

Weighted mafrika price

Five large petrochemical companies, including ICI, are paying a weighted average of \$366.50 a tonne for contract maize, the industry's basic feedstock, during the present quarter, according to the new reporting system introduced to reduce fluctuations in price. Trading reached £1.45 million tonnes. Spot prices are about \$230 a tonne.

Manufacturers reassured

Assurances that jobs will still be available despite the collapse of the Hull Freeport Workers Owners Association have been given to 1,100 fishermen by the owners of the port's 27 freighters. The Hull-based Freight Trawler Owners' Co has been formed to administer the creation of the Hull-based ships.

SOKOBAN'S SUCCESSION

Mr William Miller, the United States Treasury Secretary says Mr Robert Carrwell, the Deputy Secretary, will succeed him in the office of the Undersecretary for Monetary Affairs until a successor to Mr Anthony J. Solomon is appointed. Mr Solomon has resigned to become president of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

PRICE CHANGES

Rises

America Inv. 6p to 12p
Blackwood M. 1p to 18p
Brown Stanley 70-100p
Furness Whar. 5p to 30p
Midland Docks 5p to 100p

Falls

Barrow Basin 5p to 45p
Carlton Inv. 41p to 50p
Ferranti 5p to 75p
Foyers E. 1p to 100p
Houllier A. 5p to 100p

THE POUND

Australia \$ 2.12
Australia Inv. 29.90
Belgium Fr. 63.50
Canada \$ 2.64
Denmark Kr. 12.95
Finland Mark. 8.50
France Fr. 9.75
Germany DM. 4.00
Greece Dr. 31.00
Hongkong \$ 11.50
Iceland Fr. 1.13
Italy Lir. 1940.00
Japan Yen 527.00

Newark L. 15p to 35p
Polyflex 2p to 22p
Prestwich Prod. 10p to 20p
Singer 3p to 65p
Shell Trans. 10p to 40p

Leyton Gas 2p to 27p
Midland 25p to 32p
Nitrake Export. 10p to 24p
Dove 3p to 24p
Unit Scientific 3p to 45p

Bank 6p to 12p
Bank 1.25
Norfolk 1.46
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.00
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

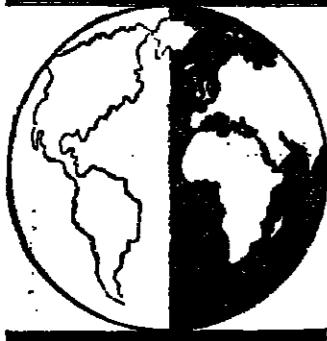
Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50

Bank 6.50
Bank 6.50
Norfolk 1.25
Norway Kr. 11.50
Portugal Esc. 11.20
South Africa Rand 1.51
Spain Pta. 150.00
Sweden Kr. 9.38
Switzerland Fr. 3.35
USA \$ 1.37
Venezuela Dls. 24.50



Inflation in EEC up by 2 per cent

Inflation in the European Economic Community increased 2 per cent in January, the steepest one-month rise since the organization was formed in 1958, the EEC statistical office said in Luxembourg.

Prices in the year to January rose 13.4 per cent in the EEC, price index, from 1975, a provisional 15.6 in January compared with 15.2 in December and 13.6 in January 1979.

Rises varied widely among member states with Italy highest at 3 per cent and Britain at 2.5 per cent while West Germany, the Netherlands and Luxembourg registered just 0.5 per cent.

S African prices up

South Africa's consumer price index rose to 165.4 in January, up from 164.0 in December 1979 and 145.3 in January 1978, (base year 1975). The increase in the 12 months to January 1980 was 13.8 per cent.

Carriers cost more

Automobiles Citroën of Paris has announced price increases on all its models averaging 3.8 per cent, effective immediately. Citroën has increased its prices by about 3.5 per cent on December 3.

Soviet oil for Poland

Polish imports of Soviet oil will reach 16 million tons this year, which includes about three million tons of oil products. These imports, provided by contract signed in Warsaw, will cover 30 per cent of Poland's present needs.

Public sector surplus

Singapore has achieved a preliminary \$55m (more than £25m) public sector (government plus statutory boards) surplus in 1979 after a \$5m deficit in 1978.

Montedison plant

Montedison's new plant in Ferrara, Italy, for high yield catalysts for plastics has a capacity to meet output of one million tonnes of polypropylene a year. The chemical group has developed the plant with Mitsui Petrochemicals of Japan.

£1,000m industry will be affected by trend towards natural materials

Difficult time facing furniture makers

Britain's contract furnishing industry, now worth £1,000m a year in sales, is facing a difficult three years, according to a survey published today.

This overall picture masks a boom for some manufacturers, partly because of a swing in taste towards the use of natural materials like wood and partly because of increased demand in the leisure market represented by hotels, pubs, clubs, restaurants and theatres.

The survey, prepared for the British Contract Furnishing Association (BCFA) by the Furniture Industry Research Association (FIRA), foresees little real increase in the market as a whole, with a recession most likely to occur in metal furniture and carpers.

Metal furniture and that made from plastic materials has been suffering from the swing to the use of natural materials. The size of the metal furniture market is about half those in the total industry and return on capital employed was only one third of that of the whole industry.

Contract furniture makers also tended to give longer periods of credit—85 days or more—with an average £8m worth

turned over only five times a year compared with seven times for the rest of the industry.

The survey shows how contract carpentry has been hit, like the rest of the carpet industry, by heavy imports while the real value of the market has declined.

Value of this sector is put at £135m last year, only 11.5 per cent increase over the previous year and so considerably below the rate of inflation. Imports in this sector are growing at 28 per cent a year

and exports have shown a decline of some 5 per cent, says the survey.

Adverse trends on both imports and exports of non-domestic furniture are identified in the report. It was a reasonably healthy picture for British manufacturers in 1978, with exports amounting at £293m and imports at £305m. But last year saw a 30 per cent rise in imports, with exports declining to £288m worth. The cause was a combination of sterling's strength and increased competition from abroad.

Contract furniture manufacturers also lag behind the furniture industry as a whole in terms of financial performance, according to the survey. Profit margins were about half those in the total industry and return on capital employed was only one third of that of the whole industry.

Contract furniture makers also tended to give longer periods of credit—85 days or more—with an average £8m worth

turned over only five times a year compared with seven times for the rest of the industry.

But companies point out that comparisons, particularly on profit margins, can be misleading because of the traditionally high profits on domestic furniture, where gross margins of up to 80 per cent have not been uncommon.

Among growth areas identified in the survey is wooden and upholstered contract

furniture, where a 3 per cent volume growth is forecast for this year and next.

Dinock Furniture, makers of period wooden furniture, based near Stourbridge, has increased workshop space by a third to cope with demand from abroad. High Wycombe is another furniture and furnishings company which has benefited from the trend; its 37 per cent increase in turnover in the past year amounting to a real increase, net of inflation, of some 16 per cent. Mr Peter Keen, managing director, sees an upturn in demand continuing for some years because of a cycle of refurbishing which has developed in hotels.

His is an example of companies that are benefiting from having a design service to cope with the "one off" project. The survey also identifies as a key growth area the trend for large establishments, like hotel or restaurant chains, to meet their styling needs in the shopfitting type of operation which can tackle individual developments profitably. Specialized design is an important ingredient, says the survey. Growth rate in this specialized furniture market is put by the survey at 15 per cent a year, with no evidence so far of its subsiding.

*The Contract Furnishing Market, British Contract Furniture Association, 73 Grosvenor Street, London W1X 0DU (295 members).

Derek Harris

Leyland launches new range of heavy trucks

By Clifford Webb

Leyland Vehicles, the truck and bus arm of BL, today launches its most important new truck for more than a decade. Called Roadtrain, it will load up to 40 tonnes gross vehicle weight and is the basis of a new product range planned for the next four years.

Mr David Abell, chairman and managing director of LV, is hoping that Roadtrain will halt the steady erosion of the home market by importers led by Volvo, the Swedish group. In the past seven years Leyland's share has fallen from 30 per cent to 17.5 per cent.

Mr Abell is also hoping that Roadtrain's arrival after 18 months of speculation will boost the image of Leyland Vehicles, which has taken a battering from the overall problems of BL and more particularly from the crisis-driven cars side.

Roadtrain is aimed at the most profitable segment, the over-28-tonne "premium" articulated truck market where Volvo, Scania, Mercedes, Iveco, Seddon Atkinson (International Harvester), ERF, and others are all offering more modern designs at competitive prices.

Last year this sector accounted for more than 11 per cent of total United Kingdom truck sales. Leyland's share of the 9,000 sold was a depressing 600.

Mr Abell is gambling that Roadtrain with its aerodynamically shaped cab, reducing wind

drag by 30 per cent, and a more economical engine, will hold the market until further new designs can be brought in.

Quoted retail prices mean little in the truck business. Every sale is a "make-off" deal loaded with discounts and other attractions. But at £24,995 Roadtrain is carefully priced below the £26,000 quoted for a Volvo F10 to give Leyland dealers a starting edge.

Cab design and driver acceptability have become increasingly important in clinching sales. Leyland's new C40 cab replaces six existing cabs. It will eventually be used throughout the new truck family, stretching from 6.5 tonnes to 65 tonnes.

The key to its hoped-for success is the wide use of common components with each derivative using at least 80 of the 125 tooling components. The Design Council yesterday timely awarded the cab one of its awards.

Initial production of Roadtrain will be aimed at the domestic market. But Mr Abell emphasizes that within 18 months it will also be going on to the Continent in volume.

Roadtrain is being built in a new £31m assembly plant at Leyland, Lancashire, part of a £360m investment programme which is about half completed.

The plant has capacity to produce 250 Roadtrains a month.

Increased use likely of eco-communications

Technology News

"Experimental systems exist in which the computers to which the users are connected have no peripherals attached to them except, perhaps, a cartridge disc or a floppy disc. Access to other peripherals is obtained via 'servers' (eg for files, hard copy, names, time and messages) connected to the communications system."

Such systems would in the 1980s quite possibly come to be used in much the same way that mainframe computers were sold today. "They will offer the customer much greater flexibility, both in the original choice of a system and in the extension and enhancement of it as his needs develop."

As an alternative to the monolithic central mainframe computer, the idea of a group of interconnected minicomputers sharing the peripherals between them was attractive. This depended on a system of eco-communications.

Much effort is being devoted to the development of wideband local-area communication systems". Professor Wilkes said that, though single minicomputers were attractive for small businesses, a proliferation of free-standing minicomputers was not advisable for the larger organization.

Initial production of Roadtrain will be aimed at the domestic market. But Mr Abell reported that within 18 months it will also be going on to the Continent in volume.

The speed of these systems was measured in megabits (millions of binary digits) a second, that is, intermediate between the (slower) traditional telecommunications system and the (faster) internal computer bus.

The speed of these systems was measured in megabits (millions of binary digits) a second, that is, intermediate between the (slower) traditional telecommunications system and the (faster) internal computer bus.

Undersea divers get 'black box'

A "black box" recording system similar to those used in aircraft has been designed by British Hovercraft Corporation's experimental and electronic laboratories for use by undersea divers. Information recorded by the system will also be monitored by the diving supervisor on the accompanying surface vessel.

Essentially the system allows two divers to operate outside a diving bell at a depth of 1,600 ft, each able to transmit 15 channels of data via a multiplexer from a backpack to the bell. Readings from within the bell are multiplexed with those from the divers and transmitted via cable to the surface, where they can be recorded on magnetic tape for monitoring and later analysis.

At present, the system monitors voice communication, breathing rate and body temperature. This last factor is critical; too low a temperature can commonly lead to hypothermia. Careful monitoring of the diver's condition can prevent hypothermia or scalding. Further measurements can include diver/bell depths, gas pressure and partial pressure of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

The BHC divers' recorder has completed initial tests. Further tests, incorporating changes to the equipment suggested by a number of commercial companies, will be conducted soon in the cold depths of the North Sea.

New system to pinpoint ships

Accurate offshore positioning of ships is aided by a new system which has been developed by Decca Survey. Announced yesterday at the Oceanology International exhibition in Brighton, the system is known as the Tripondor 540 digital distance measuring unit.

It is a microprocessor-based device which can control communication from a central point on a river or sea to 80 remote points. At any one time, any four of those 80 can be interrogated and their ranges displayed on the visual display unit.

Each range is corrected automatically for the height of the remote station and for known errors established during calibration. The system is designed to establish a specific position on the surface of the water, and consists of a battery-operated central controller and an antennae aerial. Each remote station has a receiver, decoder, transmitter and battery.

The unit can interrogate four remote stations every 0.5sec. The central controller can simulate a complete functional test without having to communicate with the remote stations.

Range of the unit is from 100 metres to 80 kilometres when operating on a line-of-sight basis. The equipment will be manufactured in Houston, Texas, and marketed to the operators of surveying and dredging vessels around the world.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Why AGR nuclear power system is safer and less costly

From Professor G. Ronald Bainbridge and others

Sir, The report of Sir Alan Cottrell's evidence to a House of Commons select committee (*The Times*, February 21) on the comparative safety of the British-designed advanced gas-cooled reactor (AGR) and the American-designed pressurized water reactor (PWR) makes an important point.

Sir Alan noted that a PWR has a thermal efficiency of barely 30 per cent, whereas AGRs have a design efficiency of over 40 per cent, producing about a third more electricity for the same heat input. This increased efficiency in AGRs results in lower uranium requirement and radioactive waste production and hence less cost and environmental impact associated with uranium mining and waste disposal.

It is very probable that, except on the best coastal sites, future nuclear reactors will need to use cooling towers to avoid further thermal pollution of our rivers and seas. The cost of such cooling will be less for the more efficient AGR.

The Government's policy for building PWRs in this country appears to be partly founded on the view that PWRs are cheaper to build, if it is not the case that PWRs built to British safety standards could cost as much if not more than AGRs. The development of PWRs

for the United Kingdom may encounter no less problems as those experienced in the development of AGRs.

Finally, if money is to be spent on energy in this country, as it must, we should do sensible things. We should improve the safety standards of British nuclear and fossil fuel power stations and their associated fuel production plants. We should mount an intensive programme for the conversion of coal to oil and gas.

Further, we should seriously support the development of the alternative sources of energy which this country and all others need. We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

G. R. BAINBRIDGE,
S. V. BAJAY,
M. R. BRETT-CROWTHER,
J. R. LAIDLAW,
E. SCOTT,
G. B. SPILLER,
C. WHITE,
The Energy Centre,
The University,
Stephenson Building,
Clarendon Road,
Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU,
February 28.

Campaign to legalize CB radio

From Mr James M. Bryant

Dear Sir, Your recent report in the Business News states that the newly-formed National Committee for the Legalization of Citizens Band Radio is composed of Citizens Band Radio users groups. In fact it is composed of groups who would like to use CB radio in the United Kingdom despite its widespread use elsewhere and its undoubtedly potential for saving life.

The NCLCR acts as a co-ordinating body to advise the groups (like my own) which are campaigning for the legalization of CB. It also maintains liaison with the Parliamentary CB Committee.

The committee believes that CB could be a £100m business in the United Kingdom and that its introduction would enrich the quality of life here. The refusal to allow it reflects little credit on the present, or previous, Governments.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES M. BRYANT,
Treasurer, NCLCR,
President, Citizens Band Association,
16 Church Road,
St Marks,
Cheltenham,
Gloucestershire GL51 7AN.
February 27.

No support for accessions tax from 'Continental Europe'

From Dr Barry Bracewell-Milnes

Sir, In the article Capital taxation: what chance of radical reform this time? Adrienne Gleeson speaks of an accessions tax of the kind widely applied in Continental Europe.

Second, among the 21 responses to the OECD questionnaire, only two (Italy and the United States) had lifetime cumulation on the British pattern and only four (France, Greece, Ireland and Portugal) had lifetime cumulation even for transfers from the same recipient.

There is thus no support for an accessions tax for an inheritance tax. An accessions tax is defined by the OECD as "an inheritance tax which is based on the total amount received in legacies (and gifts) from all donors". An inheritance tax is defined by the OECD as "a tax levied on a capital transfer as a result of a death, where the tax base and the rate of tax are governed by the amount received by the beneficiary (donee) from any one estate".

The common Continental pattern of transfer taxation differs from the British pattern not only in being based on the transfer but in two other points which are at the heart of current controversy.

First, the transfer-based British system adds together transfers to all recipients; no

recipient, and this process of voluntary redistribution is inhibited or frustrated by taxation. As a means of encouraging the dispersion of wealth, in the words of Adrienne Gleeson's article, capital transfer tax is not merely "not efficient"; it has the opposite effect to what is intended. This is just one of the many strong arguments for its abolition.

Adrienne Gleeson's article is equally wide of the mark in what it has to say on capital gains tax. In its present form, capital gains tax is an arbitrary compromise, unjustifiable on grounds of principle, between taxing capital gains as income and not taxing them at all. Tapering is at least logical: the longer an asset is held, the less its resemblance to income and the less the tax to which it should be subject, if any. Most of the alleged problems of tapering become unimportant or even insignificant if the period of tapering is sufficiently short.

Finally, the combined yield of capital gains tax is much smaller than 1 per cent of tax revenue in total and will be much less if the Government's commitment to reform is taken seriously. The remaining yield will not be worth collecting through the mechanism of separate taxes, and this is not the least of the arguments for their abolition.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY BRACEWELL-MILNES,
26 Lancaster Court,
Banstead,
Surrey SM7 1RR.
February 21.

Need for capital tax simplicity

From Mr F. A. Bevis

Sir, I read with interest the article by Adrienne Gleeson (*The Times*, February 20) on capital taxation. Perhaps what was missing was a strong plea for simplicity.

The aim of the Inland Revenue has been fairness but this has not been achieved without complexity and a heavy wastage in man-hours (which for the Inland Revenue and the accounting profession).

In the case of capital gains tax the recent high rate inflation necessitates swift action if man-hours are not to be wasted calculating miserable amounts of tax. And exemption for gains up to £10,000 in a year would ease this burden as in most cases it would be readily apparent that no tax would be payable.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Interest rates on the boil again

The strength of the dollar in response to speculation on tighter United States anti-inflationary policies and still higher interest rates was the dominant feature of financial markets yesterday. Sterling, for once, took something of a knock once the American markets opened during the afternoon, though it is going to take considerably more than a 3 cent fall to persuade markets that the pound's recent run of considerable relative strength is about to run out of steam.

Meanwhile, the Bank of England's campaign to hold down domestic interest rates goes on. Before the weekend the Bank announced, not unexpectedly, that this Friday's planned special deposits recall was being deferred until mid-May. And judging by yesterday's performance in money markets—with the overnight rate touching 20 per cent and the one-week rate 18½ per cent—the system is going to need every bit of help the authorities can muster.

True, yesterday's rates reflected an exceptional situation in the face of very large payments of Petroleum Revenue Tax. But unless rates start to ease back fairly smartly, then round-tripping can be expected to start up again in earnest.

Presumably the authorities will see to it that the banks have no reserve asset problems in the run up to make-up day (March 16), considering if necessary an extension of the present gilt-edged repurchase deal. But whether or not they will consider further help to be needed or possible is unclear.

Certainly, one could make a perfectly sound case for the clearers to raise their base rates in the present circumstances—and all the signs are that some of the American banks in London have been raising their lending costs.

But it would be staggering to see it actually happen, unless perhaps United States rates have a lot further to rise than commonly supposed. Could the Chancellor really expect the electorate to swallow his Budget against a background of yet another increase in base rates?

As for the banks, already under political fire for the profits they have made out of government monetary policy, the potential problems accompanying any move to raise base rates are, to say the least, interesting. To raise base rates alone would increase profitability still further. To raise deposit rates as well would, I suspect, send the building societies round to Downing Street faster than you could say "mortgage rate".

Royal Insurance

Underwriting losses

A £21m drop to £132m in full-year profits at Royal Insurance was not quite as bad as the market had feared. In part this was due to a technical boost; a switch from triennial to annual valuation of the life fund.

On the general side, however, underlying trends were far from inspiring.

As with Commercial Union and General Accident, which reported last week, the picture from Royal is of a catalogue of misfortunes on the underwriting front, where losses totalled £16.4m against a previous profit of £25.4m, with partial relief coming from burgeoning investment income, up 10.4 per cent in sterling terms at £133.3m.

In the United States the group reversed into losses of £8.2m against profits previously of £10.5m, despite a £5.5m surplus in the final quarter.

But the real blackspot was Canada. Here, a £2.4m surplus turned into a £14.9m deficit as claims frequency increased in automobile and householder lines. Although it does not expect to return to the black in Canada this year, recent rate increases should reduce the pressure, while Royal seems to share the view of CU and GA, that allowing for climatic catastrophes, the downturn in United States underwriting conditions may not be quite so severe as the market believes.

Hope springs eternal, of course, as far as the composites are concerned, but at least Royal is playing cautiously in the United States at the moment by sticking to realistic rates in the face of increasing competition and attempting to shift business away from the North Eastern states where claims frequency have been worst. As a result

United States premiums rose only 3 per cent last year.

The shares up 7p to 343p yesterday to the 14.5 per cent increase in the dividend, now yield close on 9 per cent and sell at 6½ times earnings. This looks right given that in the current year a continuing deterioration in underwriting profits should at best only be marginally ahead of last year's total.

FISONS

Pressure on the balance sheet

Hard hit by industrial disputes and the poor weather in the early part of the year, which knocked some £4m off the profits, and the strength of sterling which caused a further £3m fall, Fisons was doing its level best yesterday to blame external factors for the quarter fall in pre-tax profits to £17.3m.

The harsh facts of life are that the group has been running out of steam for the last four years and its research-based activities are finding it increasingly difficult to provide it with the growth niche it enjoyed in the early 1970's.

Plainly, Fisons has been anxious to find another leg to stand on and the Galleckamp acquisition three years ago showed it was pinning a lot of faith in the highly fragmented scientific instruments market.

As it is Fisons did a little better in the second half although with the high break-even point in continuous process divisions like fertilizers there was no chance of clawing back anything but a little of the £4.3m first half downturn.

Both Fertilizers and agrochemicals had little opportunity for getting price rises through while soaring raw material costs, especially sulphur, eroded margins further, although the launch of several new products helped the second half.

Pharmaceuticals had a tougher time in the second half because of sterling while scientific equipment ended the year an eighth down at £4.6m after the engineering strike and cutback in United Kingdom public spending in the second half.

The strains have started to appear on the balance sheet where borrowings have risen £15m to £45m largely to finance acquisitions pushing up gearing 8 points to 62 per cent of shareholders funds and interest charges almost two fifths to £6.1m. The better news is that the second half has done better despite the strength of sterling and the Carter Administration appears quite willing to do this.

There is little sympathy in Washington for the steel industry's complaints, in large measure because many experts

are fast whirling away the morale of engineering industry leaders. These are rapidly declining competitiveness in overseas markets and an appallingly slow rate of productivity growth at home.

These factors, combined with high domestic inflation and interest rates and an alarming dip in home orders make further contractions almost inevitable. There are many in the industry who predict that in the next 18 months there could be big upheavals which will sap further the strength of this important manufacturing sector.

The signs are plain. The impact of last year's spate of industrial relations troubles, including the road haulage dispute and the series of engineering strikes, is now contributing to an abnormally high level of failures among engineering companies, especially smaller concerns. On January 24 firms went bankrupt, three times the usual rate.

The longer the national steel strike continues, the greater will be the threat to engineering. The total number of collapses this year could be as high as 300.

In foreign markets engineering salesmen are increasingly facing almost insurmountable difficulties in getting contracts to end. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally accepted view in the industry is that the dip in its trading surplus has been masked by a similar reduction in the trade deficit in oil. The United Kingdom has simply enjoyed an income from extracting oil in exchange for a reduction in income from manufacturing activity.

The working party, in its last report, said: "Whereas relatively minor fluctuations—perhaps up to 15 per cent—may be offset to some extent by improved competitiveness in other factors such as product performance, reliability, delivery or customer service, a disadvantage as large as 20 per cent or 30 per cent can only result in substantial loss of business".

Opportunities for cutting costs to eradicate such a large differential are non-existent.

Material and fuel costs alone are expected to rise by about 12 per cent in the first quarter of this year compared with last year. The effect of these in-

creases has been to boost home and export engineering product prices at a rate equal to 13 or 14 per cent a year.

At 1980 prices, energy costs now account directly or indirectly for 7 per cent of the price of engineering products, and this proportion is bound to increase.

The generally

FINANCIAL NEWS AND MARKET REPORTS

Briefly

Stock markets

Recession forecast makes little impact

AMERY ROADSTONE In the United States is announced by Amery Roadstone Corporation a subsidiary of Consolidated Goldfields which has acquired the assets of Taggart Construction Las Vegas, largest single leading supplier of construction materials in Southern Nevada and has production facilities at three sites in Arizona.

HOPFNING-BURNS Chairman of S. Hoffnung strongly recommends shareholders to take no action on Burn Philip bid, which he says is "desperate and meaningless". He will be writing shortly, with detailed reasons.

FORWARD TECHNOLOGY Permission has been granted from France and Holland for takeover by Forward Technology Industries through its Dutch subsidiary of 64 per cent of Meccanico of France for 3m francs (£320,000).

QUEENS MOAT HOUSES Queens Moat Houses has bought freehold of Leicestershire Moat House, Oadby, from Everards Brewery, for £35,000.

CAMPFORD ENGINEERING Chairman reports in his annual statement that order books are high and even now Campford Engineering is looking for ways to boost production facilities. He remains optimistic that Campford should enjoy another record year's turnover.

ISLE OF MAN ENTERPRISES Turnover for year to October 31, 1979, £232,000 (£202,000). Net profits, £89,000 (£73,000). Dividend raised from 5p to 5.5p.

ROLTON TEXTILE MILL Turnover for half-year to October 31, £5.8m (£5.7m). Pre-tax profits, £103,000 (£149,000).

PLASTIC CONSTRUCTIONS At annual meeting of Plastic Constructions, chairman, Mr Henry Aron, said: "Since the end of the first quarter the company's sales continue to have its difficulties. As a group we serve industry and while the steel strike has not affected us directly it has had unfavourable repercussions on some sections of our customers."

VANTAGE SECURITIES Chairman reports in his annual statement that there seems every reason to expect good results again this year.

LONDON MERCHANT London Merchant Securities and Eastern Produce Holdings are merging with Ernest Waller-Frampton and Ernest Nutcott, their insurance broking offshoots.

ESTATES & AGENCY Following acquisition of under-leasehold, basement, ground and mezzanine floors of a Piccadilly property by Estates & Agency Holdfast, an agreement for lease has been exchanged for base-ment floor. Lease will produce an annual rental income of £80,000.

CREDIT FOR POLAND The Export Credits Guarantee Department has guaranteed the repayment of interest and funding for a US\$100m line of credit which National Westminster Bank has made available to Bank Handlowy w Warszawa SA of Poland. The loan will help finance contracts awarded by Polish buyers to United Kingdom exporters for the supply of United Kingdom-produced chemicals and artificial fibres.

UNLOCK GROUP Unlock Group is to acquire a majority shareholding in Curtis Steel Radsstock, distributors of steel partitions made by Cursons Group.

Most sections of the stock market held up fairly well to the latest batch of gloomy news yesterday, though buyers were scarce.

Oils remained buoyant, helped by the latest batch of brokers' circulars and press comment, while gilt held their own despite fears over the worsening money supply and rising interest rates.

Jobbers were quick to read the signs as the latest economic picture was released and marked their prices lower at the outset of business in order to deter the profit takers. But despite reports that the country was heading for two years of recession during which inflation would remain in double figures there was very little real selling.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

Gilts were subdued by the general shortage of money as they approached the budget and the continuing rise in interest rates throughout the world.

In long dealers reported very little interest as prices drifted steadily throughout the day alone with sterling. So that at the close prices were showing falls of between a 5p and 5.5p with the new "top" remaining virtually untested.

The shorter end of the market made a spirited attempt at a recovery when after an easy start buyers came in and

pushed prices anything up to a 5p better. However, at the close profit taking and the setback in sterling left them unchanged on Friday's close.

Business after hours was inclined to fall off through lack of interest so that at the close the FT Index was 3.6 down at 463.5.

Leading industrials were generally easier, although off the bottom in most cases.

Support for Airfix industries was seen yesterday with the threat of a High Court injunction to remove the workforce sitting in at the group's Luton factory. The press informed to 13% as the Airfix Industries Trust said it had bought a further 14,850 shares in the group.

As a result, shares were making some attempt to recover by mid-morning but gradually drifted away throughout the afternoon on general lack of interest.

Oils encountered further heavy buying, particularly among the less-known second liners, while speculative situations and takeovers again provided one or two areas of light relief, among the rest of equities.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Comeback for Blagden chemicals division

By Our Financial Staff

Blagden and Neakes (Holdings), the London-based casts to protective clothing group, will stage a comeback in chemicals next year.

In 1978, the chemical division lost £400,000, but the group dimmed down operations and now plans a £1.8m mechanized Formaldehyde plant for making resins, fertilizers and disinfectants by June 1981. May which should be highly profit able last year, Blagden's reorganization pushed the chemi

Opec members stay with US banks

International

In spite of some fears that the Soviet Union's intervention in Afghanistan might inhibit bank lending to eastern Europe, Manufacturers Hanover, a leading American bank, said yesterday that response to syndication offers for a loan to Hungary has been good.

Mr Harry Taylor, vice-chairman of the Manufacturers Hanover board, also said that President Carter's attempt to freeze Iran's assets had not resulted in reluctance on the part of Opec members to deposit money with American banks.

"Our Opec deposits are better than ever," Mr Taylor said. But he agreed that Opec investors and others are showing more

interest in currencies apart from the dollar. Deposits split between currencies had excited discussion.

Increased interest was also shown in deposits denominated in Special Drawing Rights, the International Monetary Fund's artificial currency, but one drawback was the SDRs are not readily negotiable. Other "baskets" of currencies might also be attractive.

VW hopes to acquire Detroit missile plant

Volkswagen of America, the United States subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk AG, is "directing all efforts" to obtain a United States army missile plant near Detroit, as Volkswagen's second United States assembly plant, a spokesman said. In the West German parent said.

He stressed that the missile plant site has not been officially approved by Volkswagen's supervisory board in Germany, but said that "the way is being cleared" for the United States subsidiary to obtain use of the army facility.

He stressed that the missile plant site has not been officially approved by Volkswagen's supervisory board in Germany, but said that "the way is being cleared" for the United States subsidiary to obtain use of the army facility.

The benefit from the new chemical plant could coincide with a substantial improvement in the protective clothing division. Last year its trading contribution rose from £391,000 to £474,000, and Mr chairman Mr John Neakes, expects the profits to virtually double.

But the engineering strike took £100,000 from the group profits by slowing the growth rate of its plastics division and bringing down earnings from the group's biggest profit carrier, casts and metal drums.

Even so, the plastics group, where the bulk of earnings still come from the two-year-old acquisition of W. & W. Ball, increased 20 per cent to £1.6m.

But the casts and drums where Blagden makes metal containers for the chemical industry and wooden casts for the Scotch whisky companies, fell by £300,000 to slightly below £3m.

Blagden is raising the gross

total dividend by nearly 15 per cent to 10.99p, with a 6.75p

second interim.

Business appointments

Sir Anthony Burney joins Brent Walker

Sir Anthony Burney has joined the board of Brent Walker and will be appointed chairman on July 17, when he retires as chairman of Deneham. He will remain on the Deneham board as a non-executive director.

Mr David H. Booth has become group director of Blagden's service castings group. Mr David Bout is in charge of group director of Neakes. Mr Harry C. Woolley remains group director general cables group.

Mr R. L. Wyatt has been ap-

pointed corporate finance director in charge of aerospace finance activities at Milford Dock Interna-

tional.

Mr P. J. Prestes and Mr D. Watson have been appointed to the board of Host Waller.

Mr Peter Meyer has been ap-

pointed vice-chairman of Privatized Land and Building Co.

Mr Frank Harton has joined the board of Sangers Group.

Mr John E. Fletcher and Mr Frederick G. Lake have been ap-

pointed to the board of Marconi's Universal.

Mr Peter Reid has joined the board of Saccos, Spain's retail

as marketing director.

Mr J. F. Chown, Mr G. K. McNeill have joined the board of Reserve Assurance.

Mr Clive G. Soper has become chief executive of Dallam & Atchison Group and chairman of Dallam International.

Mr Stanley J. Rowland becomes

deputy chairman of Dallam Con-

tracts. Mr A. M. Muir Wood,

Atchison Group.

Romney Trust Limited

Value added 31st December 1979

Value of net assets £2,942,961

Gross revenue £2,603,308

Per 25p share value 148.5p

Net asset value 4.61p

Earnings 4.39p

Dividend 3.00p

The Chairman, Mr S. B. Brookbank, P.C.I., comments:

The Directors continue

the policy of retaining a substantial

proportion of the Trust's investments overseas, mainly in the USA. Despite some sales of pound sterling ahead of the

Government's decision to eliminate the premium, the resulting

loss was the principal factor in the Trust's under-performance

by comparison with the All-Share Index.

During the year approximately £1.7 million of the company's

convertible loan stock was bought and canceled.

The ending of dividend payments, mainly from Shell and Unilever, representing

savings of 0.89p per share and total earnings for the year rose

by almost 50 per cent. It is recommended that this should be

reflected in a final dividend of 2.70p plus a special dividend of

0.60p to reflect the special non-recurring dividend payments

made during 1979.

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretaries,

Leeds Brothers & Co. Limited, 21 Moorfields, London EC2P 2HT.

senior partner, Sir William Haweck & Partners; and Mr J. L. van der Post, chief executive, Water Research Centre.

Mr C. G. Dummer has joined the board of Sears Engineering as chief executive.

Mr Hamish MacGregor has been appointed deputy director of the Confederation of British Industry in Scotland.

New members appointed to the Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development:

D. J. G. Goss, head of laboratory, Goss & Son.

Mr V. B. Heginbotham, director general, Production Engineering Research Association.

Dr B. C. Lindley, director of research, Dunlop, Sir Alexander Goss, vice-chairman, University of Keele.

Mr W. J. C. Donie has been appointed managing director of Keystones Camion.

Mr Philip Main has been ap-

pointed a director of Bootham Engineers (UK).

Mr Michael B. Saint has been appointed financial director of Fife Industrial Holdings.

Mr Stephen Le Brooy is now a director of E. D. & F. Man (Coffee).

Mr James Miller and Mr Harold Smith have been appointed directors of the Sabah Rubber Co.

Mr Michael John Hesley and

Mr David John Ferdinand have been appointed directors of Astaire & Co with effect from March 31.

Mr Norman Siddall, deputy chairman of the NCB, has been appointed chairman of the National Economic Development Office's mining machinery sector working party.

Some market sources expect that coal could reach AS\$0 a tonne before long.

The trend is confirmed by two sets of mining-company results. Although the lower coal prices, which prevailed for much of last year caused Oakbridge's pre-tax profits to fall from AS\$2.88m in the six months to the end of 1979 to AS\$2.64m, the company says that the increase over the AS\$1.54m earned in the first half of last year points to good results to come.

Half-year figures have also been issued by BH South. Pre-tax operating profits were AS\$1.72m, compared with a loss of AS\$2.58m in the same period of 1978. In addition, BH South made extraordinary profits of AS\$2.1m, of which AS\$2.51m came from the sale of the stake in EZ Industries.

The two companies will set up a merchant bank to be called Societe Generale Australia. The bank, whose capital will be evenly divided, is to be capitalized at AS\$10m. Marubeni also purchased 25 per cent of the coal-mining rights controlled by Silver Valley Minerals. The Japanese company said that it would supply 250,000 tonnes of coal a year to cement and paper makers in Japan for 15 years from 1982.

Most of the major Australian coal producers have recently completed long-term supply contracts with Japanese steel

millions at much improved prices. Some market sources expect that coal could reach AS\$0 a tonne before long.

Marubeni also purchased 25 per cent of the coal-mining rights controlled by Silver Valley Minerals. The Japanese company said that it would supply 250,000 tonnes of coal a year to cement and paper makers in Japan for 15 years from 1982.

Higher tin prices were also a material factor at Oakbridge.

Mr Michael B. Saint has been appointed financial director of Fife Industrial Holdings.

Mr Stephen Le Brooy is now a director of E. D. & F. Man (Coffee).

Mr James Miller and Mr Harold Smith have been appointed directors of the Sabah Rubber Co.

Mr Michael John Hesley and

Mr David John Ferdinand have been appointed directors of Astaire & Co with effect from March 31.

Mr Norman Siddall, deputy chairman of the NCB, has been appointed chairman of the National Economic Development Office's mining machinery sector working party.

In the USA, despite a good final quarter, the result for the year was severely affected by the abnormally high level of extreme weather damage in the first quarter and by hurricanes David and Frederic in the third quarter. The important commercial multi-peril line was profitable but the other property lines incurred losses due to the weather. There were losses in automobile and workers' compensation business but a profit was achieved in general liability.

In the United Kingdom there was a satisfactory result with all the major commercial classes being profitable, despite a marked deterioration on the commercial fire account. There was a loss in both private motor and householders classes the latter account being particularly affected by the severe weather early in the year and again in December.

In Canada experience continued to deteriorate in the final quarter. The underwriting loss for the year is almost totally accounted for by automobile and householders business which were adversely affected by sharp rises in claims frequency.

In the Netherlands the earlier improvement was maintained and there was a satisfactory profit for the year.

In Australia, trading conditions generally remained difficult but exceptional weather conditions contributed to the loss, particularly in the last quarter.

In Other Overseas worse experience in the rest of Europe, where there was an underwriting loss of £2.8m against a small profit last year, more than accounted for the deterioration in the result.

ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

A considerable part of the increase in the "Share of Associated Companies' Profit" is due to the inclusion this year of Aachen and Munich as an associated company following the increase in our shareholding to 20 per cent.

Inquiry considered into Tenens dealings

By Peter Wainwright

By implication, Mr Taylor took a fairly optimistic view of the dollar. He broadly supported the current monetary policy of Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman of the United States Federal Reserve Board. Interest rates, as measured by the prime rate, are likely to remain at present levels until the middle of the year, after which they may ease. They will probably stay high for about 18 months, however.

Manufacturers Hanover, and other major New York banks, favour the idea of offshore banks in New York, to be known as International Banking Facilities. But strong opposition to the scheme has come from banks in Chicago and California.

Creusot-Loire

Turnover of the Creusot-Loire, the French heavy engineering and nuclear power group increased by 30 per cent last year to more than Fr16 billion from Fr12.4 billion in 1978, according to a company statement.

Exports accounted for 59 per cent of the total compared with 60 per cent a year earlier.

For the parent company alone, turnover was up 6 per cent to Fr6.009 billion.

Alusuisse investment

Schweizerische Aluminium, Alusuisse, plans to invest Fr250m over the next few years. The introduction of new technology in its Clippis and Steg works will enable environmental regulations to be met and an electrolysis furnace at Clippis will be replaced in part by experimental research and development plants, which will produce 5,700 tonnes of an unchanged 27,800-tonne annual output.—Reuter

Revlon—Continuous

Revlon of the United States has agreed in principle to acquire Continuous Curve Contract Lenses in a share exchange valued at about \$85m. Under the proposed terms, each of the 1.7m shares of Continuous Curve will be exchanged for Revlon shares in a tax-free merger.

Wagons-Lits

CIE Internationale des Wagons-Lits et du Tourisme SA of Belgium says that net profit for 1979 should be about Fr200m compared with Fr109.4m in 1978.

It said that turnover excluding vat, rose by 9.7 per cent for the railway sector to Fr7.58bn, 30 per cent for the hotel sector to Fr1.29bn and 16 per cent to Fr4.76bn in the restaurant sector.

Including vat the tourism sector turnover rose 16 per cent to Fr20.5bn.

Finnish buyer for Bibby subsidiary

By Our Financial Staff

J. Bibby & Sons, the Liverpool-based agricultural feeds to vegetable oils group, is selling its subsidiary Henry Cooke Contractors for £900,000.

Bibby bought Cooke, which coats and finishes paper and cardboards, in November 1976 for £224,000. At that time the company was making losses of about £500,000. It was then known as The Clyde Paper Company.

Bibby has since spent around £700,000 and Cooke is now breaking even.

But Cooke's position in the market is seen as too much of an obstacle to achieving "an acceptable level of profitability".

The problem is that there is

world overcapacity in extrusion coating. The buyer, Yhtymä Paperitehtaat Oy (United Paper Mills) of Finland, currently exports the product to the United Kingdom, but will allow it to export the paper and board and coat it here.

Cooke's future is seen as being safeguarded by the deal.

For Bibby to move represents a continuation of its policy of moving away from high-volume, low-value added products towards higher technology areas.

The company recently paid £4.4m for the outstanding 60 per cent it did not already own of Sterlin, a laboratory goods manufacturer.

Bibby's shares closed unchanged at 166p yesterday.

MARKET REPORTS

Discount market

The Bank of England gave help on an extremely large scale to relieve the shortage of funds on London's money markets. Large Treasury Bill purchases, both from banks and houses, were the principal part of the package with which the authorities gave assistance. In addition, a small number of local authority bills and a small quantity of eligible bank bills from the houses. Six or seven houses took overnight loans at MLR.

A further factor in these tight conditions was the excess of tax transfers over Exchequer disbursements for petroleum revenue tax fell due. There was also a modest net treasury bill build-up. This was soon offset in note circulation, and monies arising from the redemption of 9 per cent Treasury convertible stock in 1980.

Money Market

Rates

Bank of England	Minimum Lending Rate 11%
Clearing Banks Rate 11%	
Overnight High 11	
Overnight Low 11	
Treasury Bills 11	
2 months 10%	1 months 10%
3 months 10%	2 months 10%
6 months 10%	3 months 10%
9 months 10%	4 months 10%
12 months 10%	5 months 10%
Local Authority Bills 10%	6 months 10%
2 months 10%	1 months 10%
3 months 10%	2 months 10%
6 months 10%	3 months 10%
9 months 10%	4 months 10%
12 months 10%	5 months 10%
Secondary MDI 10%	6 months 10%
12 months 10%	7 months 10%
Local Authority Markets 10%	8 months 10%
2 months 10%	9 months 10%
3 months 10%	10 months 10%
Overnight Market 10%	11 months 10%
12 months 10%	12 months 10%
First Class Finance House 10% 11	11 months 10%
3 months 10%	12 months 10%
Finan-House Base Rate 11	

Castro's sugar call

Havana, March 3.—President Fidel Castro has called for emergency action to save what is left of Cuba's disease-hit sugar harvest, officials report. He forecast last December that Cuba could lose 1.5 million tonnes of sugar this season because of sugar rust and other problems.

The emergency must extend into May and June when new cane will be sown to replace part of that destroyed by rust.

LME metal stocks

Stocks in London Metal Exchange official warehouses at the end of February totalled 1,136,816 metric tons; copper rose 1,550 to 117,175; tin rose 135 to 4,325; lead fell 2,400 to 8,900; zinc fell 1,050 to 46,730; aluminium rose 250 to 34,175; nickel rose 365 to 1,200; silver rose 700 to 1,130,000 to 15,250,000 troy ounces.

Recent Issues

Worler Explor in St Crd 14%; Royal Chem 10% Ord 14%; Exchequer 14%; 1980 12.5%; Harvey Plast 10%; Nestle 11%; P & G 11%; Spring Green Corp 7%; Imperial 7%; Treasury 10%; 1980 10%; Williams Glyn's 17%;

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £50,000 15%.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank 17%
Barclays Bank 17%
BCI Bank 17%
Consolidated Crtds 17%
C. Hoard & Co 17%
Lloyds Bank 17%
London Mercantile 17%
Midland Bank 17%
Nat Westminster 17%
Rousterminster 17%
TSB 17%
Williams & Glyn's 17%
* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 15%, up to £25,000 15%, over £50,000 15%.

Zinc consumption outlook gives little cause for comfort

Problems facing the world zinc industry are structural, rather than cyclical. They derive from a surplus of smelting capacity in relation to demand for zinc and in relation to mine output. Zinc smelters are unable to see a return to acceptable profitability at any time in the 1980s.

This becomes apparent from CRU's analysis of zinc mines which shows that, in 1978, more than 80 per cent of non-

reached these conclusions, but this closure alone will not remove the structural surplus.

The report finds that the crisis has been uneven in its impact with certain smelters in Japan, the United States and western Europe bearing the brunt of the weak demand.

This is the main conclusion to emerge from an exhaustive analysis of the outlook for zinc in the 1980s undertaken by Commodities Research Unit and contained in a report sponsored by major zinc producers, government agencies and international organizations in Europe, North America and Japan.

The report says that growth rates in both zinc smelter capacity and zinc mine capacity will be lower than in the past, with surplus of the former over the latter diminishing slowly.

Concentrate treatment charges will rise, but only in line with smelting costs. Changes in the capacity-demand balance in the industry will be only moderate in scale. Extreme price movements reflecting the peaks and troughs in the cycles are therefore not likely.

The report tackles the central question facing the zinc industry: whether the problems it has experienced since 1975 are structural, in which case the cure is to be found in positive measures to rationalize it; or whether they are cyclical, in which case they will disappear with the next recovery in demand.

Although CRU sees the industry's problems as structural it does not believe that market forces alone will force rationalization upon it. Industry groups and governments may have to play an active role. The closure of the Moson plant of St Joe Zinc was announced after CRU had

reached these conclusions that the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort. Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates are therefore forecast to fall well below the average 2.6 per cent per annum of 1962-79 period.

No rapid growth of zinc consumption in galvanizing is forecast, except in some less developed countries, because the construction industry is the main consumer of galvanized products and, as economies develop, they become less construction-intensive.

The report comments that

the outlook for consumption gives little cause for comfort.

Investigations by CRU show that the world economy is steadily becoming less zinc intensive. Moreover, the price appears to play a relatively unimportant role in determining zinc consumption levels.

Technical changes and

materials savings are more important influences. Consumption growth rates

Stock Exchange Prices **Little selling**

Open Date, Feb. 26. Decline End, March 7; Contango Day, March 10. Settlement Day, March 17

6. Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Salerooms and Antiques

Sotheby's

FOUNDED 1744

Sotheby Parke-Bernet & Co.

34-35 New Bond Street, London W1A 2AA
Telephone: (01) 493 8080
Tuesday 4th March at 11 a.m.
AN MANUSCRIPTS AND HISTORICAL
DOCUMENTS Cat. £5.50
Tuesday 4th March at 10.30 a.m.
CHINESE HARDSTONE CARVINGS AND
QING CERAMICS Cat. £6.50
Wednesday 5th March at 10.30 a.m.
at Sotheby's Belgravia Cat. £5.50
FINE AND RARE WINES, SPIRITS, VINTAGE
TODAY'S CIGARS Cat. £5.50
Wednesday 5th March at 11 a.m.
MODERN BRITISH DRAWINGS,
PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE
Cat. (102 illus.) £4.50
Wednesday 5th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
IMPORTANT MILITARY AND NAVAL
CAMPAIGN MEDALS AND GALLANTRY
AWARDS Cat. (35 illus.) £3
Tuesday 5th March at 10.30 a.m.
TANZANITE, BRITISH AND MODERN
PRINTS Cat. (58 illus.) £2.50
Friday 7th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
CHINESE DECORATIVE ARTS
Cat. (170 illus.) £5.50
Monday 10th March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GLASS
Cat. (90 illus.) £3.50
Tuesday 10th March at 10.30 a.m.
CONTINENTAL POTTERY AND PORCELAIN
Cat. (59 illus.) £3.50
Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ITALIAN MAJOLICA AND
BRUSSELS FAIENCE Cat. (88 illus.) £3.50

115 Chancery Lane

(Hodges Figgis), London WC2A 1PX
Telephone: (01) 505 1300
Tuesday 6th March at following day at 1 p.m.
THE IMPRESSIVE COLLECTION OF BOOKS
AND ASSOCIATED MATERIAL RELATING
TO HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, FORMED
BY THE LATE DOCTOR RICHARD KLEIN,
F.L.S. Cat. (81 illus.) £4.50

Catalogues may be purchased at our salerooms by post from 2 Margaret Road, London SW6 1RG. Telephone: (01) 381 3773.

Other salerooms and offices: Bournemouth (0202) 294425/6; Cambridge (0223) 676445; Cheltenham (0242) 510500; Chester (0244) 488533;
Dublin (01) 789368; Edinburgh (031) 226 7201; Harrogate (0423) 501466; Taunton (0823) 884441



Monday 10th March at 11 a.m. at Bond Street.
A case in neo-classical style, c. 1830, 36.5 cm. high.

Sotheby Humberts

Magdalene House, Magdalene Street, Taunton,
Somerset TA1 1SB
Telephone: (0823) 83441

Thursday 6th March at 10 a.m.
18th, 19th AND 20th CENTURY BRITISH
AND CONTINENTAL PAINTINGS,
DRAWINGS AND PRINTS Illus. Cat. £1

Tuesday 11th March at 10 a.m.
COLLECTORS' ITEMS, CLOCKS AND
WATCHES Cat. £1

Tuesday 18th March at 10 a.m.
18th AND 19th CENTURY FURNITURE
Cat. £1

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m.
at Rainham, Avenue Road, Torquay
CLOCKS, WATCHES AND COLLECTORS'
ITEMS Cat. £1

Tuesday 18th March at 10 a.m.
3 Warren Road, Torquay
COLLECTORS' ITEMS, CLOCKS AND
WATCHES Cat. £1

Tuesday 18th March at 2.15 p.m.
3 Warren Road, Torquay
18th AND 19th CENTURY FURNITURE
Cat. £1

Wednesday 7th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.
CHINESE DECORATIVE ARTS
Cat. (170 illus.) £5.50

Monday 10th March at 11 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL GLASS
Cat. (90 illus.) £3.50

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m.
CONTINENTAL POTTERY AND PORCELAIN
Cat. (59 illus.) £3.50

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m.
IMPORTANT ITALIAN MAJOLICA AND
BRUSSELS FAIENCE Cat. (88 illus.) £3.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUGS

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
SELECTED ENGLISH AND EUROPEAN
CERAMICS, GLASS, ART NOUVEAU AND
ART DECO, ORIENTAL CERAMICS
Cat. £1.50

Wednesday 12th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
PAINTINGS, ANTIQUARIAN AND MODERN
BOOKS Cat. £5p

Tuesday 11th March at 10.30 a.m. and 2.30 p.m.
GEORGIAN AND VICTORIAN FURNITURE,
EASTERN CARPETS AND RUG

PERSONAL CHOICE

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by David Sinclair

TELEVISION

BBC 1

6.40 am Open University: Newton's Present-day Success. 7.05 Diffraction: Structure Determination. 7.30 Rocks and Magnets. Close down at 7.55.

9.35 For Schools: Colleges: Out of the Past (r). 9.55 Mathematics-in-a-Box. 10.15 Look and Read (The Boy from Space). 10.38 Resource Units (English). 11.00 Watch (Early Life). 11.17 Television Club (r). 11.38 Shakespeare in Perspective (Henry V). 12.05 pm General Studies (r). Closedown at 12.30.

12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One: Including Family Matters and Painting Made Easy.

1.45 Trumpton: Puppet series (r).

2.00 You and Me: Neighbours (r).

2.15 For Schools: Colleges: Encounters—Germany. 2.40 Home Economics (r). Close down at 3.00.

3.25 Debrah Starad: Learning Welsh.

3.55 Play School: The story is The Changing Picture by Jean Watson.

4.25 Jackanory: Bright Forest continues.

4.40 Isle of the Dogs on the Hill: Winter and the local fatstock show. Isla learns how to shampoo animals answer back (10.20).

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: 5.40 Pilgrimage in the Hindu Tradition; 7.05 Seven Card Study; 7.40 Sit (alibi plus best). Closedown at 8.00.

8.05 Making Union Democracy Work: Series for trade unionists (r).

10.30 Lost for Words: Help for speech-impaired people, with Brian Trueman (repeat from Sunday).

11.00 Play School: Same as BBC 1 and 12.15 Write Away: Personal letters (repeat from Sunday).

11.40 It's A Great Life: Growing Up in the City (r). Closedown at 12.05.

12.30 pm Dilemmas: The link between moral and physical courage, with Professor Bernard Williams

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Experiment (Biology). 9.45 Seeing and Doing (farm unit). 10.04 Reading with Lenay. 10.16 Work. 10.35 The English Programme. 11.05 Lear-frog. 11.22 Good Health. 11.39 The Land (the Tweed Valley).

12.00 Paperplay: How to make a cat that bobs up and down.

12.10 pm Pipkins: Many Paws Make Light Work.

12.30 The Sullivans: Australia's war.

1.00 News.

1.30 Thames News.

1.30 Take the High Road: Who has been carrying out a secret survey of the Glendarroch Estate?

2.00 After Noon Plus: Harpist Lucy Wakefield shows off her £5,000 harp—and she's only seven. Also Lady Willers reflects on some days in the wartime Belgian resistance movement.

4.45 Wild Alliance: A Game for Two Players. Rupert and Amy become involved with a wolf called Steve (r).

4.45 Three Little Words, with Don Moss.

4.45 Pop Gospel, with Cliff

a bullock and spruce up a sheep. 5.05 The Great Grange Hull Debate (see Personal Choice).

5.45 News with Kenneth Kendall. 5.55 Nationwide: Including Glynn Worsnop's Home Office feature. 5.55 Daffy Duck: Cartoon (r).

7.05 The Osmonds: Guests are Andy Williams and Connie Stevens. 7.35 Life on Earth: The Intimate Variety (see Personal Choice).

8.30 Sweet Nothings: Episode 2 of Ted Whitehead's love story, star-crossed.

11.10 Platform One: Denis Healey expounds.

11.40 News, weather and regional news.

ring Tom Bell and Lynn Farleigh.

Tom has to cope with Mary's return to work and Susy moving into a student flat.

9.00 News with Richard Whitmore.

9.25 Flesh and Blood: Worked Out.

The penultimate episode.

10.20 Parting Shot from Animals.

An Omnibus film, based on essays by John Berger, which looks at man's real attitudes towards animals, from zoos to cuddly cutesies, from wildlife conservation to circuses.

11.10 Platform One: Denis Healey expounds.

11.40 News, weather and regional news.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Wales: 10.35 am 1.45 pm Cymru Tonight; 2.15 pm Wales Tonight 7.15-8.15 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Reporting Current Account. 10.50 pm Can See. 11.25 pm Wales Tonight. 11.45 pm Wales and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.30 pm Wales Tonight. 12.45 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales Tonight. 1.45 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight. 4.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 5.00 pm Wales Tonight. 5.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 6.00 pm Wales Tonight. 6.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 7.00 pm Wales Tonight. 7.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 8.00 pm Wales Tonight. 8.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 9.00 pm Wales Tonight. 9.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 10.00 pm Wales Tonight. 10.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 11.00 pm Wales Tonight. 11.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 12.00 pm Wales Tonight. 12.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 1.00 pm Wales Tonight. 1.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 2.00 pm Wales Tonight. 2.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 3.00 pm Wales Tonight. 3.30 pm Wales News and Weather. 4.00 pm Wales Tonight

